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# Police chief predicts cuts will damage effectiveness

By CRAIG SETON

**SPENDING** cuts totalling £2.4 million were announced yesterday in the budget for Derbyshire police, in spite of a warning from the chief constable that they could damage police effectiveness.

The reduction in the £56 million budget was agreed at a meeting of the Labour-controlled police committee in the same week that figures showed that recorded crime in the county had risen by almost a quarter over the year.

The budget was approved in spite of a report from John Newing, the chief constable,

which said that the cuts would seriously affect the force's efficiency and its ability to respond to big crimes, disasters and public disorder. Conservative councillors failed in a motion to have the spending reductions rescinded in the light of the "disastrous" crime figures.

Last year Geoffrey Dear, Inspector of Constabulary for the Midlands, wrote a strongly critical report on the force, saying that it was on the brink of inefficiency because of a bureaucratic stranglehold on spending by the Labour-led county council. He described the state of buildings as extraordinary and gave a warning that the computer system was close to breakdown. Mr Dear is to inspect the force again this summer to see what improvements have been made.

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, said that Mr Dear's report was one of the worst on any force and blamed the council for the state of Derbyshire police.

The new cuts will freeze recruitment and reduce forensic science support by £40,000. Travel and subsistence expenses are also to be reduced. Bob Jones, chairman of the police committee, yesterday blamed the cuts on the government's decision last year to community-charge cap the council.

He said that the cuts were the police budget's share of a £40 million reduction ordered by the government in county council spending, although in percentage terms the force was suffering a smaller reduction than other areas of the council's spending. He added: "It is not a position we like to be in."

Mr Jones said he estimated that the force would be at least 100 officers under strength by the end of the next financial year and about 100 other support posts would remain unfilled.

## Murders 'indicate true level of crime'

By QUENTIN COWDRY  
HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

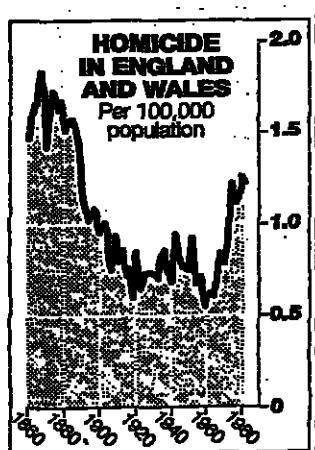
**HOME OFFICE** researchers are taking increased interest in homicide statistics in their attempt to cut through the maze of distortions that surround crime figures.

For criminologists, homicide statistics have one great merit. As most murders come to the police's attention, the records for homicides mirror very closely the number of murders actually committed in any given period. With other crimes, only a proportion are reported to the police, making the task of assessing real crime levels much more difficult.

In the ten years after 1979, recorded homicides increased by an average of 0.5 per cent a year, reaching 576 in 1989. That compares with average annual increases of 6 per cent for violent offences against the person, 11 per cent for rape, 10 per cent for robbery and 4 per cent for burglary.

Examination of homicide statistics over a much longer period provides a powerful antidote to the widely held belief that British society has become ever more violent.

In absolute terms, the 676 murders recorded in 1990 were roughly double the number noted by police in 1860 when the Home Office began compiling crime figures for England and Wales. However, when total population is taken into account, the risk of being



murdered today is substantially less than it was in mid-Victorian times.

The highest homicide levels were recorded in the late 1860s, when the rate was 1.8 murders per 100,000 population. However, between around 1870 and the start of the first world war the murder rate plummeted. It then remained roughly stable to around the late 1930s, at which point it began climbing rapidly. The present rate is 1.3 murders per 100,000, still significantly below the "high" of 1860.

A Home Office study published last year concluded: "To judge from the figures for recorded homicides, which are more trustworthy than those for other forms of crime, mid-Victorian England was a more violent society than our own."

Researchers believe that changes in the murder rate are linked to fluctuations in other violent crimes, though the unreliability of the non-murder statistics means that it is almost impossible to say how closely they are related.

Researchers are less certain, though, about whether there is a link with the general crime rate. Simon Field, of the Home Office's research unit, believes that violent offences and property crimes are inversely related. In a paper published last autumn, he suggested that crimes such as burglaries and car thefts rose as disposable incomes fell, while the number of violent crimes decreased.



A high old time: the Crown Jewels League of American Football cheered that the Monarchs had to have British cheerleaders (John Blandy writes). So twenty-two women were chosen to cheer on the armoured heroes of the gridiron after replying to advertisements. Jay Howarth, a Californian sports dance choreographer who is training them, said: "The British girls have really taken to it. We are going to have a great team." Few of the Crown Jewels will much care who wins the match. They have hardly met the London Monarchs, who are mostly American. Wembley date, page 28

## State school head boosts his pay to £44,311

By DAVID TYLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

A STATE school headmaster has persuaded his governors to pay him an extra £7,000 a year in addition to the £5,000 he was due to receive under a government pay award. His new salary of £44,311 would make him one of the highest paid teachers in the country.

The governors of Reddish Vale School, Stockport, have agreed in principle to pay the money, provided savings of about £1 million a year can be found elsewhere in the school budget. They have also agreed to raise £5,700 for the two deputies, about twice the figure they would have received, bringing their pay to £33,066.

Reg Denning, head of the 1,200-pupil school, refused to discuss the deal. "People are entitled to know the facts when it has been dealt with by the governors," he said. The final decision will be made at their April meeting, when governors will discuss ways of saving the money.

Jim Hendy, Stockport's director of education, said that the children in the school would suffer. "There is no getting away from the fact that no matter how the head rationalises the savings, those funds could have been used for books, equipment or support staff," he said. The decision would make it more difficult for him to argue for

more funds for schools if the education committee thought they would be used to pay increased salaries.

Pat Halliday, chairman of the governors, told *The Times Educational Supplement* that the rises would not be allowed to affect the education of pupils. Andy Dixon, an executive member of the National Union of Teachers and a secondary teacher in Stockport, said: "This is going to cause ill-feeling and it is very divisive when most teachers are facing pay rises well below inflation to see individual heads trying to cream off school funds."

Mike Moran, head of King Edward VI school, Bury St Edmunds, warned the annual conference of the Secondary Heads Association last week not to reach for the "greed button". He said some heads were topping up their salaries to the detriment of teachers.

Funding proposals sent to vice-chancellors yesterday by the Universities Funding Council have failed to provide detailed targets to allow for long-term planning.

The council refused to discuss the proposals. It is understood that they contain broad national targets for expansion and not the detailed scheme requested by vice-chancellors. The arrangements are being introduced after the collapse of the bidding system and will favour universities which increase the number of fees-only students who receive a single grant for their tuition fees.

The council believes that will allow universities to increase their student numbers without extra cost to local authorities who have been responsible for student fees. According to *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, universities will receive funding for 9,000 extra students a year until 1994-5, with the year-on-year increase rising from 303,700 in 1991-2 to 329,000.

## Highlands records big suicide rate

By KERRY GILL

**SCIENTISTS** have discovered that the Scottish Highlands has one of the highest suicide rates among men in Britain, dispelling the area's image of peace and stress-free contentment.

The findings, published today in the *British Medical Journal* by Iain Crombie, of Ninewells hospital, Dundee, are so far unexplained and the study shows no association between suicide rates and unemployment. That said, Dr Crombie was unexpected "as unemployment is known to be associated with many measures of social deprivation that might themselves be associated with high suicide rates".

The study concentrated on the period from 1974 to 1986. It was found that almost all the highest suicide rates among men occurred in northern Scotland. There were 95 more deaths from suicide in the region than expected whereas, apart from two exceptions, low rates were found exclusively in the central belt of Scotland.

Dr Crombie said: "The districts with low mortality were in the central belt of Scotland, which is associated with high population density, heavy industry and social disadvantage. Mental illness is by far the most important risk factor for suicide, so one possible explanation for these findings would be a regional variation in the incidence of mental illness, particularly among men."

Another reason, he said, might be sociological factors which would differ from those identified with inner-city deprivation. He added: "Certainly the conventional view of the rural idyll in the Scottish Highlands, of contentment and freedom from stress, does not seem to be borne out." Another rural pocket of high suicide rates among men was in southwest Dumfries and Galloway.

Recently a study by Dr Crombie, senior lecturer in Ninewells' epidemiology department, showed that the suicide rate in Scotland was 30 per cent higher among men and 20 per cent higher among women than in England and Wales, a reversal of the trend for most of this century. One cause, he said, could be a rise in feelings of personal isolation due to changes in society.

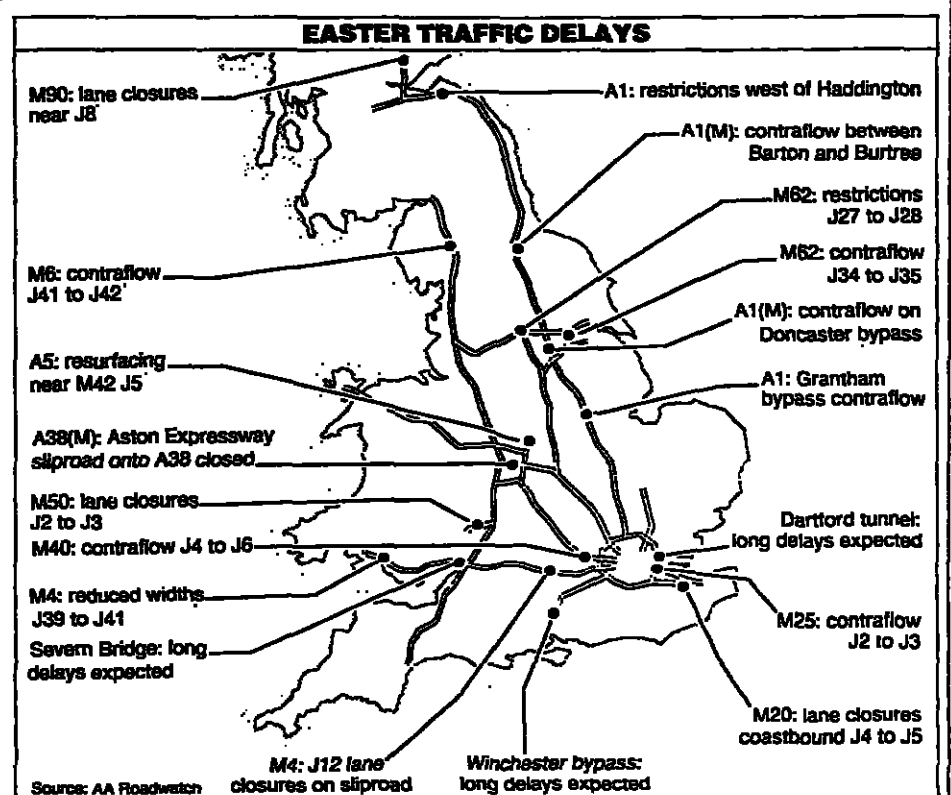
## Plan ahead drivers are told

By KEVIN EASON  
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

**MOTORING** organisations are bracing themselves for one of the busiest weekends of the year. The RAC expects 50,000 calls for roadside assistance, with 10,000 of those on Tuesday in the return home.

Major roadworks have been suspended or scaled down to make way for the rush, but the AA and RAC last night advised motorists to check before setting out. AA Roadwatch said that traditional blackspots were certain to be busy. They include the Dartford tunnel, the Winchester bypass, the Severn bridge and the A1M Doncaster bypass. There are also many special Easter weekend events which may cause congestion.

The AA and RAC also urged motorists to check their journeys and give details of traffic conditions. They are 0898 500242 for Britain and 0898 500241 for Europe, charged at 33p a minute off-peak and 44p at other times. Traffic increased in all parts of the country during 1983-9 according to a report by Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group.



information lines to help plan journeys and give details of traffic conditions. They are 0898 500242 for Britain and 0898 500241 for Europe, charged at 33p a minute off-peak and 44p at other times. Traffic increased in all parts of the country during 1983-9 according to a report by Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group.

The report, entitled *Mad Car Disease*, says that during those years traffic increased in the Southeast by 55.9 per cent; in East Anglia by 51.3 per cent; in the South West by 46.2 per cent; in Scotland by 45.6 per cent; in the North by 40.5 per cent; and in Yorkshire and Humberside by 35.4 per cent.

Greenpeace said that government measures to combat car pollution were grossly inadequate and called for a more environmentally benign approach to transport. That would include an end to road building and to taxpayers' subsidies for cars.

Chaos on the roads, page 1

## M&S will absorb VAT rises

By PAUL WILKINSON

**THE Marks and Spencer** stores chain fired the opening shots of a new price war yesterday by deciding to absorb the 2.5 percentage point increase in VAT at least until midsummer. It will cost the company £25 million over the next three months on estimated sales of £1 billion.

Most big retailers are expected to follow suit as they fight to keep their place in a market still stifled by the recession. BHS, the first store to react, said it would not be imposing a blanket 2.5 point rise after April 1 although a spokeswoman said there would be "certain rises" because of higher manufacturing costs.

Marks and Spencer said it will share the cost of absorbing the tax rise with suppliers. It will mount a publicity campaign over the Easter weekend aimed at potential holiday shoppers. Hugh Clark, assistant director of the Retail Consortium, said that stores had been opposed to any VAT increase as they would put further pressure on a strained market.

## Bishop steps in as church grows into neighbour's territory

**THE** arrival of dozens of charismatic Christians, gifted with speaking in tongues, in a Watford parish that practises traditional evangelical worship is a test case of methods in the Church of England.

Bishop David Pitches, formerly of Bolivia, Chile and Peru, and now vicar of neighbouring St Andrew's, says there was no more room in his Chorleywood parish for the hundreds wanting to worship there. His answer was "church planting", creating a new congregation, a phenomenon soon to be examined by the general synod's House of Bishops.

Tradition demands, however, that even evangelism should have limits, and in the Church of England these are parish boundaries. Church law says that no minister should exercise his ministry "in any place in which he has not the cure of

**New arrivals in a Hertfordshire parish are providing a test of the phenomenon of evangelism by the technique of "church planting", Ruth Gledhill reports**

souls". John Woodger has that role in the St Mary's parish where Bishop Pitches has started a congregation.

Bishop Pitches's new congregation stays within the letter of the law, if not the spirit. Although it is just yards from Mr Woodger's church, it is led by a layman.

Bishop Pitches and his assistant, Bishop Brian Skinner, formerly of Valparaiso, admit resisting parish limits and urge others to do the same. They have published a book, *New Winekins*, arguing that the parish system "inhibits the renewal and growth of the Church of England". They say: "Church

planting should be part of the agenda".

Bishop Pitches said that St Andrew's had already planted two new churches in its parish, in a school and a community centre, and had nowhere else to go. Mr Woodger, who calls them a "signs and wonders sect", has stayed calm while the Rt Rev John Taylor, Bishop of St Albans, tries to resolve the affair. Mr Woodger and his two episcopal neighbours remain friends. Today, their congregations take part in simultaneous Good Friday meditation services.

St Andrew's, Chorleywood, is the kind of church of which bishops dream. A £320,000 building appeal is only £80,000 from its target. The congregation is so generous, giving an expected £220,000 this financial year, that the parish has paid staff. Local churchmen call it "the diocese of Chorleywood". In an article on church



Friendly rivals: Bishop Pitches and John Woodger

planting in *Church Growth Digest*, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, warns of problems when boundaries are crossed. "Think before you leap," he urges.

However, Bishop Pitches said: "One of the reasons why we spilled off into Watford was because we looked on our computer and found we had about 50 people coming from Watford. We thought, how can we get them back into Watford. We wanted them to have some kind of service in Watford like the one we had."

The only available venue was the Get Set community centre, 300 yards from St Mary's. The service, which Bishop Pitches calls an *agape*, or love feast, is led by a gifted layman, Peter Adams, and attracts about 150, including doctors, businessmen and two army majors. Bishop Pitches said: "We

believe in the Church of England, we love it. Many clergy are battling against great odds. We want to find a way to allow life to burgeon."

Mr Woodger said: "It is a bit insensitive on their part to move into another parish, albeit having a bishop as their vicar." Mr Woodger's congregation, of 400, worships in traditional evangelical style, sometimes led by a band.

The Bishop of St Albans, who has asked the House of Bishops to discuss church planting, is leading negotiations to move the congregation to a church in a nearby parish.

The Church of England is advertising on radio to get more people to go to church on Easter Day. The promotion, on Fox FM Radio in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire today and tomorrow, is by the Oxford diocese.



# Geneticists link test to deformities in unborn babies

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

A METHOD of diagnosing abnormalities in pregnancy may cause some foetal malformations, according to a study by geneticists. The technique, chorion villus sampling, or CVS, is linked with severe limb abnormalities subsequently identified in a group of babies studied by researchers in Oxford.

The method, in which a small tissue sample is taken from the edge of the placenta and analysed, is meant to detect chromosomal disorders, such as Down's syndrome, or genetic diseases, in the foetus. The test is usually reserved for older women or for those with a family history of such conditions.

Among 289 pregnancies in which CVS was performed, five babies were later found to have severe abnormalities including stunted limbs and missing fingers and toes. The normal incidence is one per 175,000 live births. The tests were carried out when the mothers, aged between 34 and 39, were eight to ten weeks

pregnant, an earlier stage than in previous safety studies. The doctors from the Churchill hospital and the John Radcliffe maternity hospital discuss four of the five cases in their report. Two babies were delivered normally, one pregnancy was terminated at 19 weeks, and one baby, born five weeks premature and delivered by Caesarian section, died after 27 hours. The study suggests that the technique could disrupt the normal development of the foetus.

"Although we recognize that this cluster of cases may have occurred by chance, we are concerned that CVS... may have been the cause of the severe abnormalities," the specialists say.

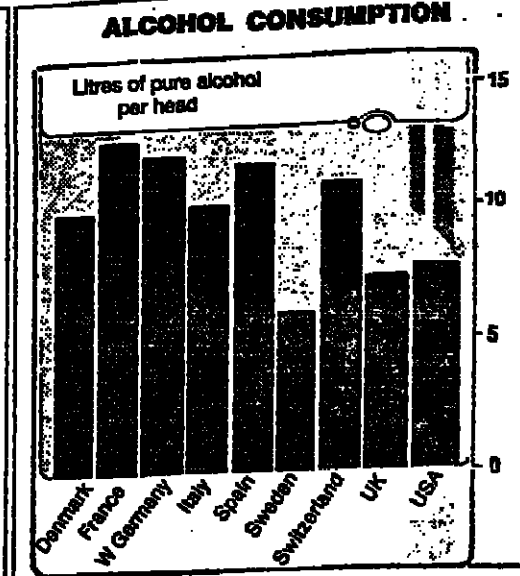
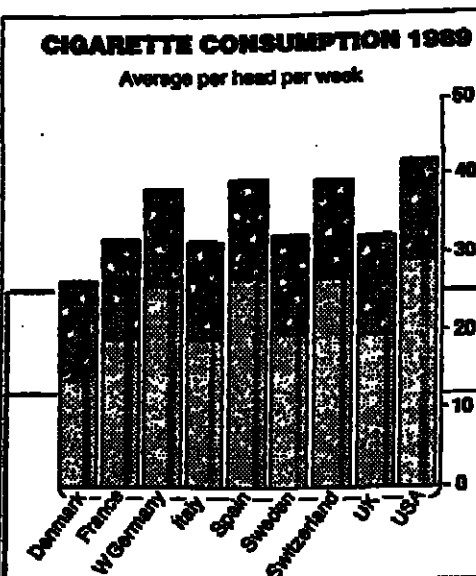
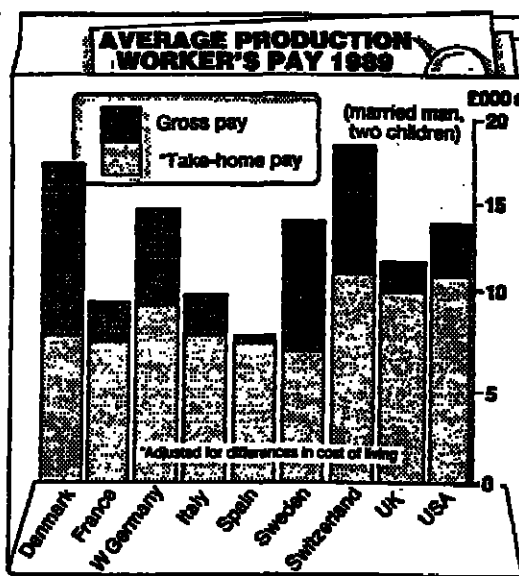
Private infertility clinics are causing too many women to have hazardous multiple births that overload NHS neonatal intensive care units, specialists say in two medical journals today.

A study published in *The Lancet* shows a six-fold increase during three years in the

number of twins, triplets or quadruplets admitted to one such unit at Birmingham maternity hospital as a result of infertility treatment. The arrival of quads halved the number of cots available for other babies, obstetricians and paediatricians at the hospital say.

An editorial on the same subject in the *British Medical Journal* says: "Most treatment for infertility is provided in the private sector, whose workers do not have to confront the consequences for the NHS and the community of caring for women with multiple births and their children." The editorial, written by Doris Campbell, senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology at Aberdeen university, points out that such babies tend to be premature and of low birthweight, and may have other complications.

Babies born as a result of infertility treatment might be at higher risk of heart malformations, paediatricians at Turin university report in *The Lancet*.



## British workers 'among world's wealthiest'

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

RECESSION-battered Britain is among the world's wealthiest nations, according to a survey of 11 European countries and the United States by the Economist Intelligence Group.

Only the Swiss and Americans have more purchasing power than the British, who also emerge as the best drivers and among the most fertile and the least hypochondriac.

While the heavily taxed average Swedish production worker with two children struggles along on £7,156 a year take-home pay, his Brit-

ish counterpart has £10,061 to spend. Their Swiss and American counterparts get along on £11,726 and £11,655 respectively.

The survey, *Business Comparisons*, based largely on figures for 1989, aims to help businesses and government officials avoid making expensive mistakes by assuming a stereotyped view of the "foreigners" they have to deal with.

The Italians, for example, in spite of the image of big matriarchal Catholic families, are not the most fertile in Europe: they have Europe's,

possibly the world's, lowest birth rate, with 9.7 births a year per 1,000 population. Italy's fertility rate, measuring the average number of children born per woman, has dropped to 1.3, compared to 1.8 for the UK.

When it comes to drinking, the British are mere beginners. Only the Swedes, it seems, who pay four times as much for a bottle of whisky as the Italians, consume less than us.

While the French consume a liver-shattering 13.7 litres of pure alcohol a year, the British drink only 7.1 litres. The

Germans, the heaviest beer drinkers, make do on 12.2 litres while health-conscious Americans, who consume substantially more soft drinks and mineral water than Europeans, swill down 7.6 litres.

Perhaps because of their love of wine, the French are prescribed on average 29 medicines a year while the average Swede gets only five. For the UK, the figure is 7.3.

Americans smoke more cigarettes than anyone, 2,100 a year per head of adult population. The British puff their way through 1,677 while the Dutch manage only 1,131.

The British are third in the table for deaths per 100,000 of the population a year. The latest figures show a mortality rate of 853, behind Belgium on 879 and Denmark at 868, and ahead of Switzerland, with 701, and France at 732. The British lead the rest for heart attacks, strokes and for

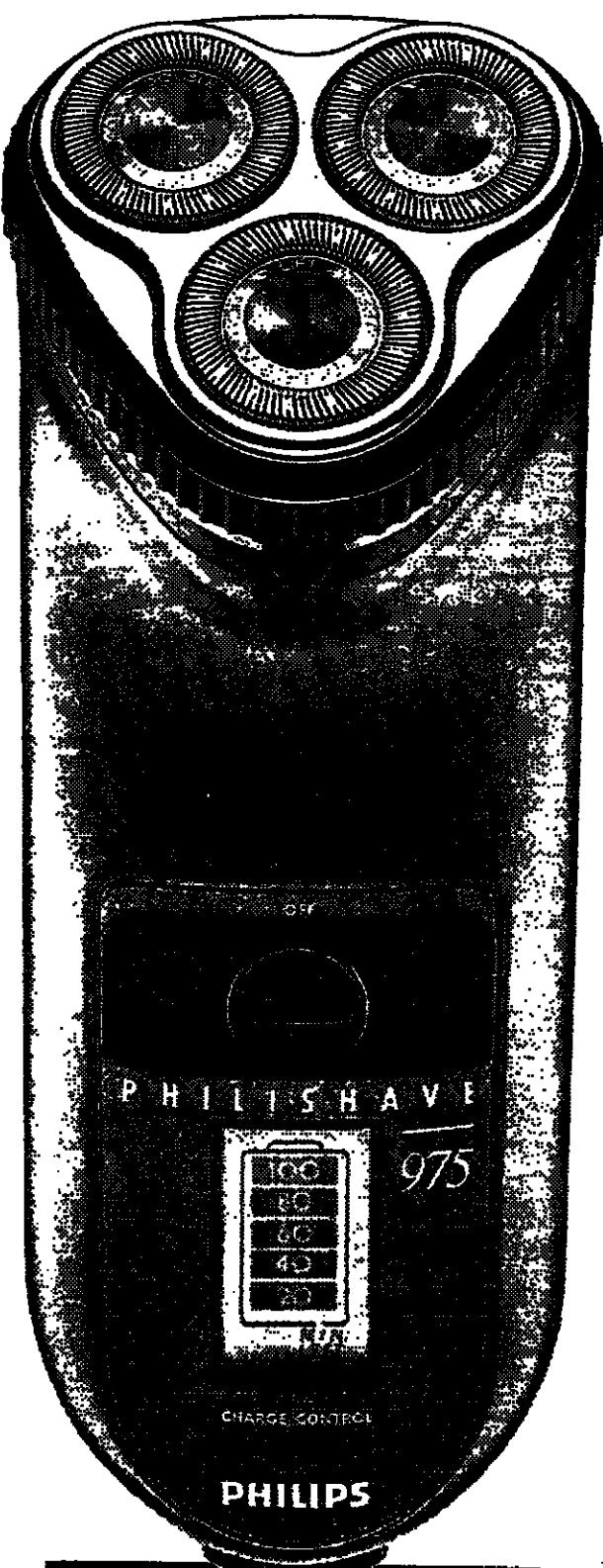
respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

The French head the league table of those who die from chronic liver disease at 20 per 100,000 of population against 5.4 in Britain. The survey shows that more British women, 41 per 100,000 population, die of breast cancer compared with the next highest on the list, the Danes, on 40.3.

When it comes to fat intake, the Belgians are unmatched. Their daily intake of 199.8 grams per person a day compares with a UK figure of 146 grams. Denmark has more suicides, 27 per 100,000 population, compared with the UK figure of 8.4, but the life expectancy in all countries is remarkably similar. In Britain, for males, it is 73 and for women, 78. For Italy, the figures are 74 and 80 respectively.

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If you spend £50 or more on any Philishave triple-head shaver between March 18th and April 27th we'll refund you £15. £10 if it cost you less than £50. All you have to do is complete and return the coupon below to Philishave Cashback Offer, 34 Upper Marlborough Road, St. Albans, Herts AL1 3UU, together with your "Service For You" card and original till receipt. The receipt will be returned with your cheque. Claims must be received no later than May 13th. The offer applies to the UK only, and you should allow 28



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PHILIPS

## No money on return of Shergar

By ROBIN YOUNG

SHERGAR, the racehorse kidnapped from the Aga Khan's Irish stud in 1983, may be alive and well and out to grass in the Channel Islands, but nobody is putting money on it.

Steve Chappell, deputy chairman of Lloyds bloodstock committee, confirmed yesterday that he had been contacted by a bounty hunter seeking to negotiate a reward for identifying Shergar's whereabouts. The horse has not been seen since being stolen from the Ballymany stud in Co Kildare and is believed to have been destroyed a few days later.

Mr Chappell said: "I am very sceptical. The people who claim to have found the horse are trying to negotiate a finders' fee, but Lloyds will not be paying any money."

Underwriters have paid £3,625,000 to Shergar's owners on the presumption that the racehorse was shot after the kidnappers' demands for a £2 million ransom were refused. The finders' fee asked for is £362,500, 10 per cent of the insurance payout.

Shergar was said to have been worth at least £10 million after winning the 1981 Derby and the same season's Irish Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. If found alive he would be immensely valuable at stud, as he would be only 13 years' old.

## Criticism worries police chief

By CRAIG SETON

RONALD Hadfield, the chief constable of the West Midlands, yesterday expressed "great concern" that the Court of Appeal had judged police evidence in the case of the Birmingham Six to have been unreliable.

He said he accepted the findings of Lords Justices Lloyd, Mustill and Farquharson, who this week gave their reasons for freeing the Six. The judges said that at best police officers had lied when they said in court in 1975 that interview notes were contemporaneous and at worst they conspired to fabricate part of an interview.

Mr Hadfield said that the Director of Public Prosecutions would, after receiving a report from Devon and Cornwall police, consider whether officers should face charges.



Hadfield: accepts judges' findings

## Satellite jobs to go

As many as 30 jobs are to go at British Sky Broadcasting as a result of the merger between Sky Television and British Satellite Broadcasting and in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

The company said that there would be significant redundancies among the 240 employees of the 24-hour Sky News service but would not confirm the number. "We could not make cuts while the war was on but now it has been concluded, Sky News is being rationalised," a spokesman said. The job losses will affect freelance employees and staff.

## Robber jailed

Mark Fitzpatrick, aged 20, who lived in a tent at Farnborough, Hampshire, was jailed for five years yesterday for robbing building societies of £4,750 by pretending that a cucumber in his anorak pocket was a gun.

## Rail accident

Dawn Mills, aged 32, from Southampton, was comfortable in hospital yesterday with a fractured skull believed to have been caused by the brakepipe of a train passing above her as she lay between the rails. An enquiry has begun.

## Golden marquee

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will share their golden wedding anniversary next month in a marquee at Chatsworth, Derbyshire, with 1,000 other local couples who have also been married for 50 years or more.

## Tooth tragedy

Bernard Leeming, aged 31, of Bradford, who was married with two children, died from toxemia caused by a tooth abscess after ignoring his mother's advice to visit his dentist or doctor. Police said there would not be an inquest.

## Pole position

A flag designed by the villagers of Wreay, in Cumbria, for the village green will soon be flying at the South Pole because of the friendship of a local person with members of a Norwegian expedition to Antarctica.

## Waking hours

Magistrates have given permission for the bar at the Navigation hotel at Treharris, Mid Glamorgan, to stay open late today to allow miners to drown their sorrows at a "wake" to mourn the closure of the local pit.

## Job security

Police patrolling the Thames crossing at Dartford want harnesses to stop them being blown off the 200ft bridge by gusting winds.

## Bare bones

Winds and high tides have exposed skulls and bones in a graveyard at the village of Dunwich on the Suffolk coast.





# Where rugby kicks politics into touch

With the Neath by-election less than a week away, George Hill looks at the candidates and ponders the part played in Welsh politics by ancestry, by local roots — and by the great national game

SERENE confidence that the right team will win is apparent on all sides in Neath this week.

On the last lap of the struggle for mastery in the Premier Division, Neath's glorious fifteen have no serious rivals among the disheartened ranks of modern Welsh rugby. Squinting at the world through one auspicious, and one drooping eye, the citizens of Neath hardly know whether to give precedence to pride at the performance of the local team, or despair at that of their national one.

Some of them have noticed that there is another contest going on in Neath, for the parliamentary seat left vacant by the death in January of Donald Coleman, who had been the constituency's almost imperceptible Labour MP for 26 years. As with the more serious business on the rugby field, the outcome of the poll next Thursday is seen as almost a foregone conclusion, with a majority of 20,578 to be defended by that prominent former performer on the rugby pitch, Peter Hain.

"Putney-style designer socialism has little to recommend it in south Wales," Christopher Patten, chairman of the Conservative party, said, visiting the constituency this week. "Designer socialism applies a lot of cosmetics, but you do not

have to dig far to find the same old Labour party underneath. They are having one of Mr Kinnock's friends smuggled into a seat they can take for granted."

With a recession in full swing, and uncomfortable reverberations from Nigel Lawson rattling all the way from Westminster to the Welsh valleys, the Conservatives have concluded that their best hope of success lies in backing Mr Hain into the limelight.

As Mr Patten puts it, "he has a certain reputation", as the Young Liberal leader of the anti-apartheid campaign that barred the South African rugby team from Britain in 1970. It is believed that that deprivation of rugby will not be forgiven easily in the valleys. More, and perhaps worse, Mr Hain has not the slightest shred of a claim to be a Welshman.

Genealogical refinements normally loom large in by-election campaigns. In most parts of Britain, party workers probably overestimate the significance of this sector to the voters. But in Wales, it would be quite impossible to do so. Mr Hain's lack of ancestry is ironically alluded to on all sides, as are his exploits on the rugby field. But these are not necessarily held seriously against him. As a voter in Brynamman assured him recently: "If Margaret Thatcher was put up as Labour candidate here,

they would still vote her in."

Deeply engrained loyalty may make the result predictable, but the voters see no reason why that should set any limitation on the fun they customarily derive from an election campaign. Crumbling about politicians, preferably to their faces, is as much a national pastime as worship of stand-off halves. Where a door-stepping candidate gets the sharpest scolding, he can be most confident that he has found a supporter.

At a tumultuous Labour rally in Pontardawe on Tuesday, Mr Hain was shouted down so insistently that he could hardly put a word in. But the fiercest shrieks came not from the Socialist Workers, who seemed to be on their best behaviour, nor from Plaid Cymru hecklers, with their loud ridicule of the candidate's attempt to speak in the Welsh language; it was life-long Labour voters complaining about filth in the streets who almost broke up the meeting.

The Conservatives may



On the stump: Neil Kinnock and Peter Hain, Labour's candidate at Neath, touring a factory laboratory in the constituency as the by-election campaign draws towards polling day

have missed a trick in failing to appreciate this. Their candidate, Richard Evans (who has an uncle living in the constituency) is an example of the output of the Tory candidates' finishing school, serving his penance in a hopeless seat so that he might one day be offered a hopeful one. He is mild, reedy in voice, tentatively trying to be downright, and is perfectly estimable but has no spark of the devil in him. As for the rest of the eight

candidates, that same tendency to dialectical fission, which fills even the tiniest Welsh village with many gaunt chapels representing rival paths to salvation, has produced a wholesale splitting of factions.

So far, Plaid Cymru seems solid behind its candidate, Dewi Evans. But there is also an independent Labour candidate, Rhys Jeffreys, whose declared policies have little in common with Labour's except for a common note of

disgruntlement. John Warman, an example of that almost extinct species, the Social Democrat, is standing against David Lloyd, the Liberal Democrat, mainly on the platform of being more local than he is.

Even the loony vote will be split by the intervention of Captain Beany, of the Bean party (Barry Kirk), who is standing to raise money for charity, and is painted orange from shaven head to his toes, looking like

Superman turned Hari Krishna. Screaming Lord Sutch, of the Monster Raving Loony party, is confident of success. The contest will be his thirty-first, making him the most persistent candidate in parliamentary history.

General election: D.R. Coleman (Lab), 27,612; M.R.T. Howe (C), 7,034; J. Warman (SDP/All), 6,132; H. John (Pl C), 2,792. Lab maj: 20,578.

## Study of abuse ordered

By JOHN WINDER

RESEARCH to clarify issues raised by organised child abuse is being commissioned by the health department and will be led by Professor Jean LaFontaine, of the London School of Economics.

Stephen Dorrell, junior health minister, told the Commons yesterday that the government was not attracted by the idea of a public enquiry in the wake of the Rochdale child abuse cases because the facts were known and they were not short of lessons drawn from those facts.

Jim Callaghan, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, had called for an investigation into the extent of ritual abuse. He said that the government should consider whether films whose *raison d'être* was violence should be allowed to be made into videos.

Mr Dorrell said that if any child abuse were part of a ritual, it would be illegal, but there was no ban in criminal law on the concept of satanism. The department did not hold figures giving a clear picture of the number children involved in organised abuse, but it was only a small percentage of the total amount of child abuse.

## Past humiliations haunt Labour

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

WITH speculation about the prospects of an early general election, the Labour leadership is leaving nothing to chance in a by-election next week in one of its Celtic heartlands.

Past humiliations have taught Labour's hierarchy the danger of taking victory for granted in seats with normally impregnable majorities. Carmarthen in the Sixties, Ashfield in the Seventies, and Gwynedd in the Nineties are writ large on the hearts of any Labour leader.

Neil Kinnock is determined that no such calamity should befall the party when the voters go to the polls in Neath next Thursday where Labour has a majority of 20,578. Members of the shadow cabinet have been flocking to the south Wales constituency to support Peter Hain, their candidate, amid some nervousness that Labour's vote could slip because he is an outsider in a country that traditionally has chosen its own sons to represent it.

Despite that tradition, Welsh voters have shown little xenophobia in the past. Michael Foot inherited Aneurin Bevan's Ebbw Vale seat in a by-election in 1960, Peter Thorneycroft won Monmouth in a by-election in

1945, Sir Frank Soskice won Newport in 1956 and James Callaghan, born in Portsmouth, represented a Cardiff constituency for 38 years.

Since 1945, Wales has provided few by-election upsets although a nationalist surge in the late Sixties sent shudders through Labour and made the party much more sensitive to demands for greater devolution. Barry Jones, director of political studies at University of Wales College of Cardiff, said: "Wales is a pretty conservative country with a small 'c' and there is a big loyalty factor. The parties tend to be more sensitive to shifts of opinion than they might be in England where there is much wider divergence of opinion in constituencies."

The shocks to Labour began in 1966 when the Plaid Cymru won its first seat at Carmarthen in a by-election caused by the death of Lady Megan Lloyd George, the sitting Labour MP. They overturned a Labour majority of 9,200 to take the seat by 2,400 votes. During the next two years Harold Wilson's government was to be hit by the nationalist surge that came close to taking several Labour strongholds.

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WOOLWORTHS

## MP begs West to aid Kurds

By ROBERT MORGAN AND JOHN WINDER

DEMANDS for Western military support for the Kurds and other groups fighting President Saddam Hussein's forces in Iraq were ruled out yesterday by the government.

Mark Lennox-Boyd, a foreign office minister, told the Commons that, although the government deplored the Iraqis' use of helicopter gunships, there were no UN resolutions or mandates to deal with them.

Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Workington, said that the coalition leaders should tell Saddam to stop using aircraft and helicopter gunships or they would be shot down without further notice. Calling for Western support for the uprising, he said that the war had led to it and President Bush had encouraged it. "We cannot now wash our hands of the consequences."

He was concerned that some American leaders were in favour of suppressing the opposition and striking a deal with the Ba'ath regime headed by someone other than Saddam. "Saddam and the Iraq regime are inseparable."

Reports, page 8

## £50m for Networker trains

British Rail is to invest £50 million in 65 Class 165 Networker Turbo trains for the Thames Line express service between Paddington and Oxford, Malcolm Rifkind, transport secretary, said in a written reply.

## Hanging ends

Capital punishment for murder is to be abolished in five British dependent territories in the Caribbean, Douglas Hurd, foreign secretary, announced in a written reply. They are Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

## Gulf costs

The bill for equipment lost and munitions used in the Gulf conflict is about £450 million of Britain's £1.75 billion war costs, Archie Hamilton, armed forces minister, said in a written reply.

## Poll tax bill

The community charges (general reductions) bill, which provides for the £140 cut in headline poll tax charges, was given Royal Assent.

## Easter recess

Parliament rose for the Easter recess yesterday until April 15.

## Criticism worries police chief

By JOHN WINDER

CRITICISM directed at the chief of the West Midlands police yesterday expressed concern that the Chief Constable had judged police officers in the case of the Birmingham riots to have been

responsible for the accepted the views of Lord Justice Alton, who said the police had done well in the face of the riots and that the officers who had been criticised were not the ones who had been responsible for the riots.

The chief of the West Midlands police, Sir John Stevens, said that the police had done well in the face of the riots and that the officers who had been criticised were not the ones who had been responsible for the riots.

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## Jobs to go

By JOHN WINDER

THE GOVERNMENT is to launch a major drive to create 100,000 new jobs in the private sector by the end of the year, a spokesman said yesterday.

## Rail accident

By JOHN WINDER

A TRAIN carrying 100 passengers was derailed yesterday in a collision with a lorry on a road near the town of

## Tooth tragedy

By JOHN WINDER

A THREE-year-old boy died yesterday after a tooth fell out of his mouth and hit his brain, a doctor said.

## Working hours

By JOHN WINDER

THE GOVERNMENT is to launch a major drive to create 100,000 new jobs in the private sector by the end of the year, a spokesman said yesterday.

## Bar bonds

By JOHN WINDER

THE GOVERNMENT is to launch a major drive to create 100,000 new jobs in the private sector by the end of the year, a spokesman said yesterday.



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## INQUEST POST MORTEM

The Hillsborough inquest ended yesterday on its 80th day with the jury's majority verdict of accidental death. The dissent of two of the 11 jurors and the length of their retirement, including two nights in a hotel, shows how near they came to bringing in a verdict that the 95 Liverpool supporters, crushed to death at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield in 1989, were unlawfully killed. But to what end?

The disaster itself, for its scale and its circumstances, was one of the most vividly horrific of modern times. An incident like this is bound to carry with it such a weight of public feeling that no jury verdict could relieve it. There were understandable, predictable, but essentially misdirected protests yesterday that justice had not been done. There is clearly something wrong with the way the English legal system handles such disasters. The present basis is satisfactory to nobody, not to the injured and friends and relatives of the dead, nor to those who have been publicly accused of causing the deaths in question, nor to the wider public interest.

Given that the Director of Public Prosecution had already stated that there would be no prosecutions for manslaughter whatever the verdict, there was no need to hold this inquest — except to satisfy the law. A comprehensive enquiry under Lord Justice Taylor had already explored every avenue, commented robustly on causes and faults, and made recommendations designed to prevent such a tragedy occurring again.

An inquest to establish cause of death is one of the oldest traditions of the legal system. It is right that there should be some public investigation, with witnesses cross-examined under oath and with lay people involved in reaching conclusions. It is the one common element in an otherwise diverse and untidy range of options for

investigating disasters. Different laws apply to the public investigation of air or rail accidents, leading to different kinds of statutory enquiry. In sporting disasters, no public enquiry takes place unless the government specifically orders one, as it ordered the Taylor enquiry. All such enquiries — and inquests — are distorted by the difficulty of being fair to those who might later be accused of specific offences.

Meanwhile those who have endured severe trauma enough to have their memories. The English would have cause to be grateful to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay, a Scotsman, if he were to introduce south of the border something like the Scottish fatal accident enquiry, which would combine an English inquest with an English public enquiry, a "one-stop" system. Not only would it be kinder to relatives, but it would prevent the various enquiries either from repeating each other or from getting in each other's way. Concluding the Hillsborough inquest, the coroner, Dr Stefan Popper, said that the "entire relationship between coroner's inquests and public enquiries in major disasters" was a nettles that had to be grasped.

This is a recommendation on which the Lord Chancellor and the home secretary, Kenneth Baker, should act. Individual deaths, even multiple deaths in cases such as road accidents, may still be suitable for a coroner's inquest. But in appropriate cases, Hillsborough being an obvious one, the home secretary should have the power to combine the role of a coroner with those of the chairman of a public enquiry, so that one judicial figure presides over one public investigation of the deaths. Justice would be better served; and witnesses would be spared the anguish of repeated — and unnecessary — sittings of the same horrors.

## BRINKMANSHIP IN MOSCOW

Moscow may have been closer to revolution yesterday than at any time since 1917. That push did not come to shove was due to the fact that neither side wanted a violent confrontation. True, by scorning the Russian Congress of People's Deputies, President Mikhail Gorbachev was challenging its president, Boris Yeltsin, the leader of the democratic opposition. To order 50,000 troops into the centre of a capital is not a normal method of maintaining order. After Vilnius and Riga, few will believe that these "black berets" were not prepared to use force. By the grace of God, the rally passed off quietly. Mr Gorbachev can breathe again; his opponents can claim a victory.

A large majority of the Russian parliament had earlier called on Mr Gorbachev to withdraw interior ministry and KGB forces from the capital, to no avail. This resolution showed the strength of support for Mr Yeltsin, who looks strong enough to survive any parliamentary push. But the constitutional confrontation between the Russian Congress and the Soviet President goes to the heart of the issue of sovereignty. President Gorbachev derives his legal authority, not from direct election by the people, but from his chosen instrument of self-legitimation, the Supreme Soviet. Ultimately, Mr Gorbachev owes his position to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As only the sixth general secretary since Lenin, he was able to carve out for himself a new office as head of state.

A year ago he set about investing this new office with such an aura of dignity, complete with laws against *lese-majesté*, that there was speculation about whether he would renounce his power base in the party. That did not happen, and with good reason. Mr Gorbachev has retained the communists around him as an old-fashioned but serviceable panoply, proof against all but the most sophisticated political opponent.

In Boris Nikolayevich, however, Mikhail Sergeyevich may well have found his match. It was Mr Gorbachev's own referendum, one

of his greatest political blunders, which disclosed the desire of Russians to elect Mr Yeltsin directly — an election which, though no date has yet been set for it, would give him a mandate to sweep away what is left of communist domination of public life. The declared intention of the communists in the Russian parliament is now to rid their master of this troublesome democrat.

Yet the Kremlin's show of strength, designed to intimidate the central bloc of deputies who are neither communists nor radicals, appears to have had the opposite effect. Russia today is not Germany in 1933, when the Nazis bullied a two-thirds majority into voting for a law to emasculate parliament. Mr Gorbachev could get away with using force against the Baltic states; but to deploy the army on the streets of Moscow is another matter. Defiance is now a matter of Muscovite honour.

A radical proposal to suspend the sessions of the Congress until Mr Gorbachev saw fit to obey its resolutions was rejected yesterday; wisely, for otherwise the recess might have lasted until the Greek kalends. The constitutional conflict will not be resolved until it becomes clear how far each side is prepared to push the other.

Mr Yeltsin is unlikely to be planning revolution; nor is Mr Gorbachev likely to have firm plans for a counter-revolution. Both have some supporters who advocate extreme measures. But there is a difference: Mr Yeltsin's hardliners are orators and visionaries; Mr Gorbachev's are generals and marshals of the Soviet Union.

Even if the police forces of the Soviet capital and other cities are brought under central control, it is doubtful whether the Kremlin can reverse the tide of urban discontent against the Soviet system. Rallies can be banned, parliaments can be ignored, but an unpopular government remains an unpopular government. Mr Yeltsin must be patient. His hour will come when free presidential elections are held in Russia, perhaps later this year.

## CAUSE FOR LEVITY

A laboratory in Japan has claimed a startling achievement, hitherto the province of the Indian fakir. Using superconducting magnets, workers at a Tokyo institute have succeeded in levitating their director, Dr Shoji Tanaka, and holding him in perfect security half an inch above the ground.

This week's issue of *Nature* shows a picture of Dr Tanaka wearing a dark suit and smiling cheerfully as he hovers. Levitating objects of one sort or another has been a favourite party piece of physicists ever since high-power superconducting magnets were invented, but Dr Tanaka is by far the heaviest yet. Together with the circular plate upon which he stood, Dr Tanaka weighed more than 250 pounds.

Questions crowd in, not all of them entirely serious. Why only half an inch? The Indian rope trick may be just that — a trick — and the transcendental meditators, who claim to hover cross-legged, have never managed to convince the doubters that they are in the air at all. Surely science can do better than the mystics of the East. We should like to see Dr Tanaka bob up and down, perhaps in time to music, or shoot sideways with no perceptible effort.

All this may one day be possible. The development of high-temperature superconductors, as they are called, is proceeding at enormous speed. In this context, high temperature is a relative term. The magnet that supported Dr Tanaka operates at 78 degrees above absolute zero, which is almost 200 degrees Celsius below what most of us call zero. Yet the superconducting temperature, at which all electrical resistance vanishes, is steadily rising, along with the

excitement of the physicists as they identify ways of applying their devices to real life.

The serious purpose behind the Japanese work was to see whether the force exerted by the magnet, had sufficient stiffness — resistance to lateral as well as vertical motion — to act as a bearing. The good news is that the answer appears to be yes. This could make possible frictionless bearings for machines which could rotate indefinitely at thousands of revolutions per minute, without lubrication and without wearing out. Their first application might be on a spacecraft sent to Mars, well out of range of service engineers.

Further in the future, a wonderland beckons. Electricity transmitted along superconducting wires would save billions of pounds a year by eliminating the heat uselessly generated in today's cables. Better still, electricity could be stored up in huge subterranean coils of wire around which it would circulate endlessly until needed. This would save further billions by sparing the power companies from maintaining enough capacity to meet rare peaks in demand.

More exciting to most of us would be an electric car that worked as well as a conventional one, instead of hobbling along as milk floats do. Developments in computing, in medical diagnostics, and in a wide range of other unpredictable technologies, could be equally attractive.

But eventually a line is drawn by the laws of thermodynamics, the iron discipline of nature to which all must bow. Superconductors cannot give us something for nothing. They can give us a lot more for a lot less. That is probably why Dr Tanaka is smiling.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN. Telephone 071-782 5000

### Posthumous verdict on Mgr Lefebvre

From the Superior of the Society of St Pius X

Sir, It is remarkable that you should have published such an important and lengthy obituary concerning Archbishop Lefebvre (March 26) if he was indeed "no great theologian", who carried "an aura of extremism", whose "candour bordered perilously on naivety" and who was "actually not an intellectually or morally imposing figure".

Yet, in spite of this, the article admits that this same man established "the one serious challenge to the (Second Vatican) Council's innovations". How could this be? Perhaps because it requires little more than intellectual honesty and a firm grasp of reality to acknowledge that the Roman Catholic Church has changed beyond recognition, even to such a point that, particularly in regard to its worship, all that was previously prescribed is now proscribed (with the occasional exception for nostalgia's sake).

If the policies of the Church were so hopelessly wrong in the past, there is no reason to believe that they are right now. Nevertheless the Archbishop's unflinching loyalty to all that is of perennial value in the Church merited him censure and opprobrium from the very authorities who are so anxious to be reconciled to men of all religions or none, but who are themselves incapable of addressing themselves to the legitimate concerns of those of their own communion.

The problems of the Catholic Church will not die with the Archbishop who will doubtless receive a kinder judgment from God and history than he has received in the columns of *The Times*.

Yours sincerely,  
EDWARD BLACK, Superior,  
The Society of Saint Pius X,  
St George's House,  
125 Arthur Road, SW19.  
March 26.

From Mr Charles R. Stuart

Sir, Over the next few days we will be subject to a flood of sentimentalism from followers of the late Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre claiming that he was, and his Society of St Pius X are, upholders of the traditional liturgy of the Catholic Church.

However the more rational Catholic will disregard this notion. From the early 1980s the Society of St Pius X has imposed the liturgical rite of 1962 on all its members. Priests who objected to this partially reformed version of the "Tridentine" Mass and Office were either subsequently expelled from the group or left.

The most famous of these re-

gades, the "Naughty Nine" from Oyster Bay, New York, had legal action taken against them by Lefebvre over property they occupied and were treated in such a draconian manner that Lefebvre's protestation at his own "unjust excommunication" by John Paul II in 1988 was hypocritical, to say the least.

It is surely ironic that the self-styled "traditionalist" Lefebvre should die in Holy Week, the great week of the Catholic Church, whose immemorial and exquisite liturgy instead of upholding he had helped to suppress.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES R. STUART,  
Albertine, Sandcroft Avenue,  
Broadway, Worcestershire.  
March 25.

From Mrs R. E. Eustace

Sir, The vilification which follows Archbishop Lefebvre's death in death, must be a reflection of the hatred and fear he roused in the neo-modernist church, which, by its own arrogant theology and *reductio ad absurdum*, has come to the disbelief that the Almighty could establish a single eternal church entrusted with the full deposit of truth.

By his fidelity and courage this "unrepentant priest" wasted the priceless jewel of the Catholic Church from the modernist muggers and enabled my children, and countless more of future generations, to gain their inheritance: the true faith.

Catholics loyal to the immutable teachings of the Magisterium have every reason to hope and believe that the good God greeted Archbishop Lefebvre with the words he longed to hear: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant".

Yours faithfully,  
MAEVE EUSTACE,  
40 Great Road,  
Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.  
March 28.

From Mr A. J. B. Donald

Sir, "By their fruits shall ye know them". Mgr Lefebvre's legacy to the Church he loved is a vigorous young religious order which opens chapels and priories as quickly as the apostles of "renewal" can close them, which operates probably the only over-subscribed seminaries in the West.

Already his most vociferous enemies begin to appear as yesterday's men — trapped in the past, hankering after the liberal progressive certainties of the sixties.

Yours etc.,  
ALAN J. B. DONALD,  
117 All Saints Street,  
Old Town, Hastings, Sussex.  
March 28.

### Evangelism on TV

From Mr Michael Allison, MP for Selby (Conservative) and Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, Mr Shegog (March 19) says that "the Independent Television Commission is perfectly within its rights under the Broadcasting Act 1990 not to allow religious groups to recruit members via programming on Channels 3 and 4".

Mr Shegog does not seem to understand that the ITC is required to draw up its codes in accordance with a reasonable interpretation of the new Broadcasting Act. The ITC is a creature of the Act and subordinate to it. It is most certainly not "perfectly within its rights" to ignore the delicate balance of wording in the Act agreed and voted on in both Houses of Parliament.

Our concern was to have adequate but not unnecessarily restrictive safeguards against abuse. Section 6, concerning "no improper exploitation" in religious programmes, is the fruit of our long and hard labours, of which both Parliament and the House of Lords are justly proud. But it was never the intention to prohibit responsible evangelism — inevitably with "the cameras making a direct appeal to millions of viewers" (report, March 11).

For the ITC through its codes to prohibit Dr Billy Graham, or any

other responsible evangelist, "recruiting members" to the Christian faith is truly shocking and, we believe, unlawful. It is shocking to imply that Dr Graham's evangelism on TV is "irresponsible" or an "improper exploitation" — the only grounds for forbidding it.

It is all the more shocking when the IBA's last religious survey, *Godwatching*, revealed that "the greater the importance of religion to the individual, the greater the emphasis placed on contribution to the needs of others". Christianity, in other words, is good for society! Thus it is a serious matter when the ITC, a publicly-funded body, permits sex and violence on TV but prohibits the spread of the Christian faith (the faith by law established).

Mr Shegog, of course, was the head of religious broadcasting at the IBA until recently and presumably has influenced ITC policy. He openly endorsed opposition to the changes we sought (and achieved) during the progress of the Broadcasting Bill. But those changes are now law. And the new law simply does not prevent broadcasters "actively seeking converts".

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL ALLISON,  
IAN ORR-EWING,  
Palace of Westminster.  
March 21.

### Saving our ships

From Mr Jack Beaton

Sir, Lord Sterling (March 13) advocates a number of fiscal and other measures which are designed to halt the decline of the British merchant fleet and to maintain support for the maritime and related activities in the City of London.

This week the English and Scottish Law Commissions have made a number of substantial recommendations relating to reform of the law concerning bills of lading, sea waybills and electronic data interchange which, taken as a whole, represent a considerable modernisation of the law relating to carriage

of goods by sea. These recommendations have broad support from cargo and shipping interests.

At a time when London's position as the maritime capital of the world is being actively challenged, the implementation of these proposals would constitute an important component in helping to sustain the City of London's position and invisible earnings by ensuring that our law continues to service these activities efficiently.

Yours faithfully,  
JACK BEATON,  
Law Commission,  
Conquest House, 37/38 John Street,  
Theobalds Road, WC1.  
March 22.

### War graves

From Mr R. V. Taylor

Sir, Your report on the looting of Isandlwana war graves (March 25) mentions the 1,329 "British servicemen" killed by Zulus in 1879. We should remember that of that number, 471 were Africans of the Natal Native Contingent, for the most part hastily levied, ill-trained and ill-equipped, and wrongly positioned at the vital angle facing the "chest" of the Zulu impi. Also among the dead were Basuto horsemen of great courage. Zulu losses appear to have been anything up to 3,000.

Yours sincerely,  
R. V. TAYLOR,  
14 Waxes Close,  
Abingdon,  
Oxfordshire.  
March 25.

### Clarion call?

From Brigadier H. L. Hartley

Sir, I was delighted to receive two enclosures in the same junk mail envelope from the Automobile Association. One read "Now you can put the worry of funeral expenses firmly behind you"; the other "Wake up to the luxury of this radio alarm clock with built-in bedside phone".

Farwell to trumpets!

Yours faithfully,  
H. L. HARTLEY,  
14 Macaulay Buildings,  
Widcombe Hill,  
Bath, Avon.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

### Names to note in a royal context

From Dr David Stevenson

Sir, In a discussion I had recently with students on the complete failure of kingship represented by Charles I's reign, it was observed that in a very different way Charles II's reign was equally deplorable. The one brought disaster on himself by deliberately isolating himself from his subjects as a sacred icon, and by awesome political folly. The other cynically believed in the primacy of self-interest and personal gratification, with expediency topping the political agenda.

Such thoughts led on to consideration that in all probability our next monarch will be Prince Charles and to speculation as to whether he would wish to be known as King Charles III in view of these unfortunate precedents.

In Scotland in particular the connotations of Charles as a royal name are negative. Charles I is best known for Anglicising and deeply unpopular religious policies; Charles II is primarily remembered for presiding over political corruption and religious persecution. There are earlier examples of names being avoided by monarchs as they were thought ill-omened, the most obvious being John. After the notoriety of King John of England, the humiliating abdication of John (Balliol), King of Scots, and the capture of King John II of France by the English, the name became regarded as unlucky. Thus when John, Earl of Carnock, inherited the Scottish throne in 1390 he decided to be known as Robert III — though the change cannot have improved his luck much, as his reign was pretty dismal.

In view of this, should Prince Charles consider use of a different name if he ascends the throne? Being Charles Philip Arthur George, he already has a fair selection of

names, without having to contemplate something entirely new.

Philip would have the advantage of associating him with his respected father. But the only previous monarch in Britain of this name was King Philip of England, better known as Philip II of Spain, consort of "Bloody" Mary. The precedent is clearly an unhappy one.

George would recall the widely admired George VI, Charles's grandfather, whose popularity might out-balance the reputations of most of his five predecessors in that royal name.

Arthur of course arouses most powerful and ancient connotations in the historical imagination. But to aspire to be a new King Arthur might be thought vainglorious — and linking the monarchy with heroic failure might be of dubious wisdom.

Perhaps an entirely new name would be better after all. As a Scot I am tempted by King Fergus, thus conjuring up Scotland's mythical claim to the possession of the most ancient of all monarchies, generously communicated to the English when the Stuarts united the crowns in 1603. But the possibility of confusion of Fergus with "Fergie" might be a problem.

Or, perhaps, we should stake British claims in an interpreting Europe and urge the suitability of Charlemagne. This would have the additional advantages of allowing the Prince to retain most of the name he is currently known by, and of infuriating the French.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID STEVENSON,  
University of St Andrews,  
Department of Scottish History,  
St Salvator's College,  
St Andrews, Fife.  
March 26.

### Just reward

From Mr Peter H. May

Sir, Awards to the armed forces for bravery in the Gulf will no doubt be made on the customary basis of giving officers orders and crosses, while other ranks make do with medals. If the prime minister honestly wishes to achieve a classless society he should, as a small first step, give immediate orders that such awards make no distinction between commissioned and non-commissioned ranks.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER H. MAY,  
43 Preston, Paston,  
Peterborough,  
Cambridgeshire.  
March 25.

### School benefits

From Mr Ian Mackenzie

Sir, One is appalled by the revelation of what Matthew Parris failed to learn at school (... and moreover, March 18). He lays claim to illumination on the role of Leith in Scotland's economy (a factor about whose cruciality my school left me under-informed), but he makes no reference to those twin pillars of my geographical education: the role of jute in 19th-century — or was it 18th? — Dundee; and the importance of linoleum to Kirkcaldy.

Mr Parris underestimates the ingenuity of teachers who realised that "core" subjects are not essential to life. My physics master had two ways of engaging our attention: the first was by ballistic and electric experiments which nearly cost several pupils their lives, the second by reading aloud Saki short stories. The chemistry master, perceiving that even the mating habits of molecules pulled as a blackboard exercise, set up massive explosions in the back-yard of the laboratories. Fettes was a boarding school in the independent sector; parents did not sue.

I learned three things at school: music (not a core subject), a love of the 19th-century novel, and the role of logic in the evolution of the species. The first two I caught from a couple of eccentrics who would not survive a national curriculum; the third from a country schoolmaster at Strichen in Aberdeenshire, who imbued the teaching of English grammar to ten-year-olds with the sense of a coherence integral to the cosmos.

Down there in the outback are teachers who may not be ideally programmed to jump to the crack of

### Bowing to terrorism

From Captain K.D. Boyd, MC (ret)

Sir, For 27 years I have been receiving a disability pension from the Paymaster General's office awarded for wounds received whilst capturing terrorists.

I have heard from that office that all reference to my rank and decoration in correspondence will cease because of security. I protest very strongly at the loss of a pleasurable reminder of my youth and at yet another example of us bowing to terrorism.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH BOYD,  
Bow Cottage, Bishop's Sutton,  
Nr Aylesford, Hampshire.

a secretary of state's whip, but the laces of whose shoes neither Kenneth Clarke nor I are worthy to untie.

Yours sincerely,  
IAN MACKENZIE,  
1 Glenan Gardens,  
Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

From Mr R. E. F. Harness

Sir, Like Matthew Parris, I was a long time out of school, about 20 years, before I needed algebra. The task was to calculate the rate of interest applied to a borrowing transaction and to this day I remain pleased that I arrived at the answer well ahead of younger colleagues who were using a process of elimination from printed tables.

At about the same time Pythagoras provided the solution to the length of ladder I needed to reach the top of my house. My German proved most useful when I served in BAOR during conscription but it was many a long year before I used French in earnest.

In truth, apart from sport at which I was quite good, I believe that most of what I learned at school has been of benefit at some time or other. Two things stand out; the first is the ability to think logically which is nurtured by most disciplines and deriving therefrom the ability to draw a logical conclusion from a set of circumstances — not necessarily correct but logical. Secondly, knowing where to look for information.

In my view, knowledge, like reconnaissance, is never wasted.

Yours faithfully,  
R. E. F. HARNESS,  
7a Woldholme Avenue,  
Driffield,  
North Humberside.  
March 18.

### A la mode

From Mrs Muriel Ryle

Sir, Liz Smith, your fashion editor, reports from Paris (Design, March 19): Mr Lagerfeld long ago removed all ladylike pretensions from the classic Chanel suit. For 1992 the Chanel jacket comes in glitter stretch tweed worn over a fish-net body stocking with frayed denim skin jangling with chains and pearls plus rainbow feather boa and a jaunty baseball cap. "Who says you can't wear motorbike boots with chiffon or sequins with tweed?" he says. "Those rules don't exist any more."

The Alice-in-Wonderland madness which has seized the world's top designers is utterly exasperating to all those fashion-conscious women who are looking not to shock or amuse others, but to give pleasure to themselves, with easy-to-wear elegance which makes the best of their appearance.

Yours sincerely,  
MURIEL RYLE,  
22 Birchfield Gardens,  
Low Fell,  
Gateshead,  
Tyne and Wear.  
March 21.

### Wellington toast

From Mr G. T. C. Musgrave

Sir, I do not wish to argue with Mr Hickey's letter (March 27) dealing with the Irishness of Arthur Wellesley, but I cannot miss the opportunity of reminding you and your readers that his peninsular army are said to have drunk with particular alacrity on March 18: "To the two greatest Irishmen of all time, St Patrick and his Grace the Duke of Wellington".

Yours etc.,  
GAVIN MUSGRAVE,  
43 Pall Mall, SW1.  
March 27.

### Drinking dilemma

From Mr S. J. Johnson

Sir, You report (March 27) a scheme to develop packaging that talks. The next time I am enjoying a glass of whisky and I hear a voice saying "don't drink me", do I heed the advice because it's the bottle talking, or reject it for the same reason?

Yours sincerely,  
S. J. JOHNSON,  
Wilton House,  
The Nab, Nab Lane,  
Muirfield, West Yorkshire.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
March 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, this morning attended the Maundy Service in Westminster Abbey at which Her Majesty distributed the Royal Maundy. Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness were received by the Dean of Westminster (The Very Rev Michael Mayne).  
The Bishop of St Albans (the Right Reverend John Taylor, Lord High Almoner) and the Rev Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Almoner) were present.  
The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.  
The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robin Janviri and Wing Commander David Walker, RAF, were in attendance.  
The Duchess of York, President of the Anastasia Trust, this morning visited two Registered Care Homes for the deaf in Wandsworth, London.

set up by the Harding Housing Association in conjunction with the Supra Regional Deaf Unit.  
Her Royal Highness visited Ian Collier House and 6 Huguenot Place, London SW18 and was received by the Mayor of Wandsworth (Mrs J. L. Sedgwick).  
Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
March 28: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas (the Sirmoor Rifles), visited the 1st Battalion on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.  
Colonel John Winter was in attendance.  
The Princess of Wales attended a luncheon organised by Capital Radio to launch its "Help a London Child" Appeal at the Cafe Royal, London W1.  
Mrs James Lonsdale and Squadron Leader David Barton, RAF, were in attendance.

## Birthdays today

Lord Justice Beldam, 66; Mr Richard Rodney Bennett, composer, 55; the Earl of Bessborough, 78; Mr S.W. Chevelly, agricultural consultant, 91; Mr Clive Eton, ecologist, 91; Mr Maurice Farquharson, former Secretary to the Governors of the BBC, 92; the Marquess of Hertford, 92; Miss Margaret Howard, broadcaster, 53; Mr Jack Jones, CH, trades unionist, 78; Mrs Sheila Kitzinger, author, anthropologist and child birth educator, 62; Sir Arthur Knight, former chairman, Countryside, 74; Miss Sylvia Law, town planner, 60.  
Mr John Major, MP, 48; Mr Hugh Neill, Lord Lieutenant of South Yorkshire, 70; Sir John Paul, former Coen-General of The Bahamas, 75; Sir John Read, former chairman, TSB Group, 73; Miss Fiona Reynolds, assistant director (policy), Council for the Protection of Rural England, 33; Lord Rother, 64; Miss Anne Stoddart, diplomat, 54; Mr Norman Tebbit, CH, MP, 60; Sir John Vane, pharmacologist, 64.

## Weavers' Company

The Princess Royal presented the Weavers' Company's textile prize scheme awards at Vintners' Hall on March 26. The Upper Bailiff, Mr N.F. Townsend, welcomed the Princess Royal and the prize-winners were introduced by the chairman of the textile committee, Mr L. St. J. Tibbitts.  
Among the awards presented were the young weaver of the year award to Iain Taylor; technology awards to the University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology and Winchester School of Art; the Weavers' Company medal and prize to Mr Malcolm Stanley; a silver medal for narrow fabrics to Mr Martin Lees and design awards to the Royal Society of Arts, Royal College of Art, the New Designers Exhibition and Textprint.  
After the presentation the Princess Royal, prize-winners and representatives of textile organisations joined members of the company for a reception and luncheon.

## Luncheon

National Sporting Club  
Mr Bob Willis, Chairman of the National Sporting Club, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at the Cafe Royal as part of the celebrations to mark the club's centenary. Mrs Virginia Leng was the guest speaker.

## OBITUARIES

## EILEEN JOYCE

Eileen Joyce, CMG, concert pianist, died on March 25 aged 78. She was born in Tasmania on November 21, 1912.

BECAUSE in mid-career she opted for an emphasis on personal popularity, Eileen Joyce's undoubted musicality and virtuosity were for a while overlooked. She was a player of extraordinary skill, at home in Mozart as in Shostakovich and encompassing Chopin, Liszt, Grieg and Rachmaninov along the way, as her many excellent records, recently reissued, reveal. These capabilities had been on display before the war, during which her good looks and charm, allied to her pianistic flair, brought her playing to the attention of a much broader section of the public than generally listened to classical music at that time. At this period she revelled in playing three concertos in programme, often appearing in a different dress for each. Their glamour attracted some comment at a time when it was unexpected, but she said: "Changing fills in the intervals when I might be biting my nails with nervousness. Would the critics prefer that I should wear black?" She played the piano for Ann Todd in the film *The Seventh Veil* and made a film of an autobiographical nature called *Wherever She Goes*.

Joyce was born of immigrant parents of Spanish and Irish descent. Her mother told her she was born in a tent; her father was a labourer and she was called "Ragged Eileen". They were terribly poor and she lived precariously on a local pub that was traded round to her father's house. She was educated at a convent school sitting in the back row reserved for the non-paying pupils. She became well known in Boulder City for her playing and money was collected so that she could go to a larger convent school at Perth. Her talents were spotted first by the composer Percy Grainger and then by the pianist Backhaus who was touring Australia. They urged that she be sent abroad to study. Grainger was helpful in raising funds so that she could go to the conservatoire in Leipzig. Her teachers there were Max Fauer and the



fearfully strict Robert Teichmüller who was responsible for giving her a magnificent technique. After three years at Leipzig she moved to London and continued her studies with Tobias Matthay and Adelina de Lara. Finally she went to work with Schnabel in Berlin.  
With such a comprehensive training she astonished the conductor Albert Coates at an audition in 1930. He recommended her to Sir Henry Wood with whom she made a sensational debut that year, playing a Prokofiev concerto. She quickly established an appreciable reputation in recitals and concertos and began a long series of recordings for Polyphonic. Her repertoire eventually consisted of more than 70 works, some of which, such as the John

Ireland Concerto, were written especially for her.  
After her war-time fame she resumed a fairly normal concert career touring all over the world. She could be outspoken publicly, once complaining, in 1957, that there was not one grand piano available for public recitals in three county towns - Winchester, Exeter and Gloucester, home of the Three Choirs Festival. At a musical competition in Geneva she walked out on her fellow judges, complaining of outside influences being brought to bear on the jury. At the Proms in 1958 she gave the first performance in England of Shostakovich's piano concerto, Opus 101.  
Her career was hard work. Some of her strong stubby fingers were in 1958 taped to prevent cuts and others had

weary. Her hands became weary, her back strained and Harley Street became a second home. Towards the end she was spending more on doctors' bills than she was earning on the concert platform.  
In the early 1960s she retired precipitately although in 1967 she was persuaded to reappear to play Rachmaninov's Second Concerto, one of her greatest successes, once more. She was made an honorary Doctor of Music at Cambridge in 1970 and appointed CMG in 1981. Her retirement was spent in Kent, near Chartwell, where she would often entertain friends with her playing.  
She was married twice and had a son by her first husband.

Ralph Bates, television actor, died of cancer in a London hospital on March 27 aged 51. He was born on February 12, 1940.

RALPH Bates will be associated in audiences' minds with two main television roles, that of George Warleggan, the villainous adversary of the protagonist in BBC's *Poldark*, and, more recently, as the lovable loser in romance *John Lacey*. The roles could scarcely have been more different. In 29 episodes of *Poldark* Bates was not allowed to smile even once, being under instructions to preserve an icily hostile demeanour throughout.

But he had a gift for comedy, and after a stint in a Ray Cooney farce, the protagonist of *Dear John* was a part which he found highly congenial. With a brand of good looks which could be disarming as well as fiercely formidable (he had been an excellent Hammer horror villain in his younger days) Bates imparted to the role of John Lacey an attractive vulnerability, creating a character who was always destined to be on the losing side in romance and marriage. A man who could be guaranteed to push on doors marked "pull". John Lacey, who in the series joined a singles club after his wife ran off with a physical education teacher, gave Bates a new lease of popularity in a vein which could not have been predicted for the snarling villain of *Poldark* a few years before.

Ralph Bates was born in Bristol. On his mother's side he was descended from Louis Pasteur and at one time held dual nationality - a fact which had its conveniences as well as disadvantages. He retained a love for France and spoke the language fluently, but he also narrowly escaped being called up into the French army.  
He read French at Trinity College, Dublin, and after winning a scholarship to Yale Drama School, returned to Ireland to make his stage debut at the Gate Theatre, Dublin, in 1963, in Shaw's

*You Never Can Tell*. He went on to a career in rep and in the West End, gaining experience in plays ranging from classics like *Hedda Gabler* through to, more recently, comedies such as *Run For Your Wife*. An effective performance as the murderously insane Roman emperor Caligula in one of the episodes of Granada's series *The Caesars* pointed the way to a profitable period in Hammer horror films in the 1970s, and Bates developed a chilling persona for himself in films such as *The Horror of Frankenstein* and *Lust for a Vampire* (both 1970), *Dr. Jekyll and Sister Hyde* (1971) in which he played an evil doctor who inadvertently transforms himself into a seductive brute, and *Fear in the Night* (1973). He also starred in one of ITV's *Crime of Passion* series in 1972, playing opposite Cyd Hayman in, appropriately, a French murder story, Miss Hayman being the lucky murderer who gets away with shooting her lover, played by Bates, in a crime passionnel.

It was a natural progression from such roles to *Poldark*, where his dark, stormy George Warleggan made Bates one of television's heart-throbs in the 1970s. In fact he seemed doomed to be type-cast as a screen rogue - if one of undeniable sexual attraction - but the translation in the mid-1980s to the vulnerable anti-hero of *Dear John*, with his drab hair-cut, down-trodden features and the perpetually defeated slouch in his shoulders, indicated a versatility which had much more to give to television drama, had his life not been tragically cut short. Bates certainly had the capacity to inhabit roles with which a mass audience could identify.

His first marriage, to the actress Joanna van Gysegem, ended in divorce and he married secondly, Virginia Wetherall, herself formerly an actress. She survives him with their two children, Daisy, known to television audiences for her role in *Forever Green*, and William, who played his screen son in *Dear John*.



## JOHN D. VOELKER

John D. Voelker, an American judge who wrote novels under the name of Robert Traver, died at Marquette, Michigan, on March 19 aged 87. He was born on June 29, 1903.

JOHN D. Voelker never put his experiences as a prosecutor, defence lawyer and finally as a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court to better use than he did in writing his novel *Anatomy of a Murder* which was published under the name of Robert Traver in 1958. A story of the defence of a murder suspect in court in a backwoods small town, it was made, in 1959, into a film directed by Otto Preminger and starring James Stewart, Ben Gazzara and Lee

Remick, as well as George C. Scott in his first notable role, as the public prosecutor. This was a star line-up which could hardly help gaining the widest publicity for Traver's novel, even given that it had already topped *The New York Times* best-seller list.  
Nevertheless, good though the film was, the Traver novel would have stood on its own without the powerful advocacy of the cinema. This had much to do with the fact that the story was based on an actual case which Voelker had defended in Michigan, in which a man was accused of shooting someone who had raped his wife.  
Voelker/Traver's story followed the facts closely. In it a

small-town lawyer successfully defends an army officer accused of murdering a bartender who has assaulted his wife. Not every lawyer could necessarily have turned this into a good novel and Voelker's talent for plotting, fine writing and the sheer intelligence of the thing were what gave it its compelling quality.  
John Donaldson Voelker was born in Ishpeming on Michigan's Upper Peninsula. His years as Marquette County Court prosecutor from 1935 to 1950 provided him with a rich vein of experience which he mined when he decided to turn novelist. He started writing in the 1940s with more or less autobiographical works such

as *Troubleshooter: the Story of a Northwoods Prosecutor* (1943) and *Small Town* (1954). Another of his interests was fishing which he turned to good account in *Anatomy of a Fisherman* (1964) and a novel *Laughing Whitefish* (1965).  
Voelker was a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court from 1957 to 1960. He continued to write in retirement. Characteristic among his novels was *Hornstein's Boy* (1962) a story of an in-fighting in a Senate campaign in a mid-Western state, while such works as *Trout Magic* (1974) pursued his interest in angling.  
He leaves his widow, Grace, and three daughters.

## Burning mystery of Halley's comet

By MICHAEL J. HENDRIE  
ASTRONOMY CORRESPONDENT

MERCURY sets nearly two hours after the Sun early in the month but the 1st-magnitude planet closes rapidly with the Sun, being at inferior conjunction on the 14th. It then becomes a morning star but less than an hour before sunrise throughout April and May.

Venus is a brilliant -4.0 magnitude evening star moving quickly eastwards through Taurus and setting four hours after the Sun by the 30th. Crescent Moon near by on the 17th.

Mars is also an evening star fading from 1.0 to 1.3 magnitude as it moves eastwards through Gemini. It sets by 01h on the 30th. First quarter Moon near by on the 19th/20th.

Jupiter is to the west of the Praesepe star cluster in Cancer, fading from -2.3 to -2.1 magnitude during the month and setting before 02h by the end of the month. Notice how Venus and Mars are closing up on Jupiter: all three planets will be close together in June. Moon close to the south on the 21st.

Saturn is on the borders of Capricornus and Sagittarius and 0.7 magnitude and rises as Jupiter sets in late April. Moon near by on the 8th/9th.

Uranus rises by 01h by the 30th. The 5.8 magnitude planet is in Sagittarius. It is stationary on the 18th. Moon close to the south on the 18th.

Neptune rises about the same time as Uranus throughout the summer and being 8 magnitude always requires optical aid. It is stationary on the 18th. Moon near by on the 7th.

The Moon: last quarter, 7d 07h; new Moon, 14d 20h; first quarter, 21d 13h; full Moon, 28d 21h.

The waning, gibbous Moon passes in front of the bright (1.2



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) on the evening of March 22 (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month. Local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian days at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 degrees west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount for the same time east. The main body of the comet is shown in the diagram as a faint object (shown by the words around the circle) at the southern horizon at the centre. Greenwich is at the centre. Circles of 10 astronomical units (AU) and 20 AU are shown. A scale of 1 AU is used to the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

magnitude) red star Antares in the constellation of Scorpius on the morning of the 4th. The star will disappear at the Moon's bright eastern edge (the "limb") soon after 02h and reappear about an hour later at the dark or western limb.  
Sunset on the 1st is at 18h 35m and on the 30th at 19h 25m while sunrise is at 05h 35m and 04h 30m on the same dates. Astronomical Twilight ends at 20h 30m and 21h 55m early and late in the month and begins at 03h 45m and 02h 00m.  
Halley's Comet was at its closest to the Sun, 0.59 Astronomical Units, in February 1986 and has since been increasing its distance from the Sun and Earth (an AU is the average distance of the Earth from the Sun, that is 150 million km or 93 million miles). It has been observed at every opposition since, especially by astronomers at the European Southern Observatory (ESO) at La Silla in the Chilean Andes. The comet's head was between 1st and 2nd magnitude at its brightest though the extensive tail made it much more conspicuous than this would suggest. The head of a comet generally fades as a comet moves farther from the Sun and tails are usually very weak or absent long before most comets reach the distance of Jupiter (5.2 AU).

By February 1990 Halley's Comet was 11.6 AU from the Sun. Comets are generally thought of as being inactive at these distances where solar heating is negligible. However, the comet showed a dust cloud or "coma".

Observations obtained at ESO in February 1991 with the comet 14.3 AU from the Sun showed an extensive coma around the nucleus and were surprising, the comet's brightness was of the 21st instead of the expected 25th magnitude. Observations at the Pic du Midi Observatory in southern France a few days later confirmed the brightness at 20th magnitude. Halley's Comet was undergoing some kind of outburst, the reasons for which are not yet understood.

Other cases of cometary activity at great distances from the Sun have come especially from two other objects. Periodic comet Schwassmann-Wachmann 1 discovered in 1825 has an orbit that lies entirely between Jupiter and Saturn and yet it undergoes outbursts of several magnitudes at irregular but quite frequent intervals. The asteroid 2060 Chiron, discovered in 1977, lies in an orbit taking it from just inside that of Saturn to near Uranus from 8.5 to 18.9 AU from the Sun. In recent years this minor planet has been found to have a comet-like coma which varies in brightness and extent. Whereas the recent visit of Halley's comet perhaps have triggered the activity now being seen five years later, neither of the other two objects has had a close encounter with the Sun in recent times. Halley's comet will not be closer to the Sun than it now is for the next 65 years, returning to perihelion in the year 2061. This will make further study difficult.

## Women's report for bishops

THE place of women in church life is to be discussed by the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales (Ruth Gledhill writes). The bishops have been presented with a report of what is believed to be a frank and comprehensive survey of Catholic women's views.  
The survey was carried out by the National Board of Catholic Women. About 4,000 women throughout Britain were questioned, according to a report in today's *Catholic Herald*.

The bishops called for the report, called *Status and Role, Life and Mission*, two years ago after a group of women said that their views were not properly represented to the bishops' conference.

The conference, which meets on April 8, will also discuss schools "opting out" and the effect of the policy on Catholic education.

## Royal College of Physicians

Dame Margaret Turner-Warwick has been elected for a further term as President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

## Tapping history

An iron age settlement has been unearthed at a Yorkshire Dales water improvement plant. Workmen discovered the remains of six homes, thought to have belonged to the Brigantes tribe, at Buckden reservoir, near Kettlewell.

## 999th sheriff

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Vere-Laurie, who has served in the 9th/12th Royal Lancers, has been sworn in as the 999th High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire.

## Services for Good Friday

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: 9.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Albans: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Paul's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Martin-in-the-Fields: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. James's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. George's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Andrew's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Peter's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. John's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Philip's: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Nicholas: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Edmund: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Dunstan: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. Eustachius: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. St. George: 10.30 Good Friday Service. Rev. Dr. M. J. H. Jones. 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# NAULT CLIO E YEAR 1991.





## Saddam's forces press Kurds while Shia rebels say they have retaken southern holy city

## Iraq claims victory in fierce battle for Kirkuk

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA AND MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein's forces launched a merciless air, artillery and missile assault on Kirkuk yesterday, opposition sources said, and tens of thousands of Iraqi troops regrouped for a ground offensive to recapture the key northern oil city from rebel hands.

Last night Baghdad claimed that its forces had already retaken Kirkuk. Baghdad radio said Saddam's troops were in complete control of the important oil city. In the south, however, Shia rebels claimed they had recaptured the holy city of Karbala in a bloody and costly battle with

since they captured it last week. Sukhoi bombers, Mig fighters and helicopter gunships flew several sorties as government forces pounded Kirkuk with long-range artillery, rockets and surface-to-surface missiles, according to Latif Rashid, a spokesman in London for the Iraqi Kurdish Front.

The bombing was indiscriminate, and hundreds of civilians were being killed, the Kurdish Democratic Party said, claiming that government ground forces were already involved in the offensive.

In Washington yesterday, the Pentagon confirmed that Iraqi forces loyal to Saddam had mounted a big assault to recapture Kirkuk. A spokesman said Baghdad's forces were using tanks, heavy artillery, helicopter gunships and, it was thought, multiple rocket launchers in the assault. Significant damage had been inflicted on the city within the first few hours of fighting.

The spokesman added that the administration had heard many reports of Iraqi forces using chemical weapons to suppress the uprisings in the north and the south of the country, some of them from refugees, some through the media, but had been unable to confirm them. The administration has threatened to resume bombing raids on Iraq were Saddam to use chemical weapons.

The White House also said it could not confirm the reports, but it did disclose that, on at least one occasion last week, Saddam's forces had used phosphorous bombs against Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq. Phosphorous bombs are designed to cause



Ring of confidence: Kurdish rebels and supporters in buoyant mood yesterday in Zakho, northern Iraq, as the guerrillas celebrated their successes against Baghdad's forces



Saddam: accused of using phosphorous bombs

government ground forces supported by Mig 23 fighter jets. If true, rebel gains in southern Iraq would help the Kurds by forcing Saddam to retain more troops there. Karbala had been in government hands since the beginning of the month.

Kurdish guerrillas were said to be rapidly reinforcing their positions in and around Kirkuk after the city came under the heaviest bombardment

fires which cannot be extinguished with water and can therefore have devastating effects on civilian populations.

There was still no sign of the administration being prepared to intervene. The United Nations mandate was to liberate Kuwait. "Once that mandate is secured through a ceasefire, our troops will be withdrawing," a White House spokesman said.

The Pentagon was unable to confirm reports that Saddam's forces had retaken the northern city of Mosul. However, Iraqi forces were taking "fierce reprisals against anyone suspected of aiding insurgents, even against doctors and hospital personnel who have treated those suspected of being in opposition to the Iraqi government."

Syrian radio said rebels in Basra captured a brigadier-general in command of Iraq's Fifth Division and several of his senior officers. Iranian radio claimed that Shia rebel ranks in the south were being boosted by defections from

Saddam's Republican Guard. Kurdish rebels said earlier yesterday that as many as 200,000 government troops and Iranian dissidents were regrouping near Saddam's hometown of Tikrit, 90 miles north of Baghdad in preparation for a ground offensive on Kirkuk, a city Saddam desperately wants to retake. Were he to do so, it would be more than a propaganda victory. The Kirkuk oil fields produce more than a third of Iraq's oil and by holding onto them the Kurds could reduce Saddam's ability to wage a long civil war.

While the Kurds have little oil refining capacity intact, they can prevent the flow of crude oil to government areas where some refineries survived allied bombing, according to Ian Seymour, a veteran oil analyst based in Nicosia.

With Kirkuk under threat, it was doubtful Kurdish guerrillas would try to capture Mosul, Iraq's third largest city and Saddam's last stronghold in the north. They said on Wednesday they were advancing



on the city where they planned to establish a provisional coalition government. Mr Rashid said a large force of Kurdish guerrillas, militiamen and freshly armed civilians ringed Mosul city and were urging the people and Saddam's forces within to join their ranks.

Western correspondents in Kurdistan denied a claim by Baghdad that the northern town of Dohuk had been recaptured or, as the Iraqi News agency, put it: "Dohuk has been purged and life has returned to normal there after the symbols of agency, crime, and treachery tried to rape it".

Saddam's long-promised moves towards democratic reform and freedom of speech began with an unprecedented press attack on his government, which was accused of black marketeering. Iraqis could not afford to buy basic foodstuffs because of a burgeoning black market sponsored by the government, wrote veteran columnist, Mohammed al-Jazairi, in the ruling Baath newspaper *Al-Thawra*.

"Products distributed by the government are turning up on the black market for ten times more than the official price under the eyes and ears, if not the collaboration of the protectors," Mr Jazairi said. "Let us say with a loud voice 'Lift the internal blockade before you ask the United Nations to lift the international embargo'."

Saddam's enemies dismissed the article as an attempt to focus attention "on a small matter in order to distract it from the real crisis the country is facing". One said Saddam was preparing to make scapegoats of some Baath party members accused of black marketeering in order to take the edge of popular discontent at food shortages.

● DAMASCUS: Iraqi opposition groups called on Arab League foreign ministers who meet in Cairo on Saturday to recognise their movement and to urge Saddam's government to step down. The Iraqi Action Joint National Committee sent a letter to the Arab ministers saying the Saddam government could not represent Iraqi people. (Reuters)

thousands of Iraqi civilian lives. US troops in Iraq should not be forced to stand idly by as anti-Saddam forces are slaughtered by tanks and gunships.

The president's staff remain comfortable that the ceasefire decision was the best that could have been made at the time. There was only so much carnage of Iraqi troops that people could have and should have accepted, an official said.

The difficulty for the administration is that the deaths have already happened. The president's staff remain comfortable that the ceasefire decision was the best that could have been made at the time. There was only so much carnage of Iraqi troops that people could have and should have accepted, an official said.

Administration sources were torn yesterday between playing down the debate and doing down General Schwarzkopf. White House advisers are also hoping to persuade Mr Bush to distance himself for a while from the Middle East peace process. Preliminary moves are underway for a peace conference jointly sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union but many obstacles are still ahead. The President's powerful chief of staff, John Sununu, is actively agitating against the Middle East peace tour, planned for the end of April.

Mr Bush is thought to be still keen to make the trip and to risk some of his political capital in order to keep up the momentum of victory. But the arguments for doing so may be weakening.

● TUNIS: Reports from within the Palestine Liberation Organisation leadership say that a deal with the United States now in the final stages of completion could signal the renewal of dialogue with Washington. But Western diplomats say they are treating such stories with caution (Penelope Gibbins writes).

## Shamir offers to talk on his terms

From PAUL ADAMS IN JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, has tentatively extended his hand to any Palestinians willing to negotiate — on Israel's terms. The offer comes against the backdrop of some of the worst rioting in the occupied Gaza Strip since the Gulf war began. A boy, aged 14, was shot dead and almost 50 people were injured during clashes in Rafah, a town and refugee camp, triggered by news of the death of another Palestinian, shot by security forces on Wednesday. Meanwhile, an Israeli man, aged 70, was stabbed in Jerusalem.

In a *Jerusalem Post* interview, Mr Shamir said he would meet Palestinians who accepted the framework of the May 1989 Israeli peace initiative. The plan calls for limited autonomy during an interim period, but rules out Palestinian self-determination and negotiation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr Shamir appeared to retreat from his recent attack on the ten Palestinians who met James Baker, the American Secretary of State, in Jerusalem this month. "I have nothing against them personally," Mr Shamir told the *Jerusalem Post*. "The question is their views, their opinions, their convictions. They have to accept our framework."

## Violence of Kuwait militias curbed

Kuwait City — Several junior members of Kuwait's ruling al-Sabah family have been told by the crown prince they will be punished if they continue encouraging their personal militias to seize and beat Palestinians (Jamie Dettmer writes).

The warning comes only days after Sheikh Saad al-Sabah ordered the army to dismantle its permanent checkpoints in the city centre and to hand over to the civil authorities the job of policing the area.

There has already been a marked reduction in tension in several Palestinian districts. Last night Palestinians in the district of Hawalli said there had been no arrests by Kuwaiti soldiers or by military irregulars for more than 24 hours. The restoration of electricity to Hawalli two days ago has also helped to dampen Palestinian unrest in a district which was close to boiling point.

However, in Firwaniyah on the outskirts of the city half a dozen Palestinians were arrested by state security officers accompanied by Kuwaiti soldiers. Unlike most of the thousands of arrests since liberation, those in Firwaniyah last night were not done at random. State security officers consulted a list and went directly to the houses of people they wanted.

The crackdown on six junior al-Sabah members, including the son of the foreign minister, was greeted with relief by Western envoys yesterday. For weeks, Western diplomats had been expressing their concern about what many observers here see as the persecution of Palestinians.

## Health disaster

Kuwait City — The environmental catastrophe in Kuwait is comparable in scope to the Chernobyl disaster, and though confined to Kuwait and neighbouring states will have long-term effects on human health and safety, experts from the United Nations and the World Health Organisation said here. (AFP)

## Palestine hope

Paris — Jacques Poos, the foreign minister of Luxembourg and president of the European Community, said that he saw a Jordanian-Palestinian federation as the best way to solve the Palestinian question, because it had a better chance of being accepted by Israel. (Reuters)

## Arab optimism

Algiers — Muhammad Hassan, Faki, the Saudi ambassador to Iraq, has said he believes that within three months the Arab world, including Iraq, would have patched up its differences over the Gulf war. He told the daily paper *Le Soir d'Algérie* that there was no question of isolating Iraq. (Reuters)

## Relief flight

Amman — A plane carrying 28 tonnes of medicine, milk and high-energy biscuits, paid for by the European Community, landed at an airport near Baghdad. The supplies would be taken to western Iraq by lorry, the Paris-based Medecins sans Frontières group said. (Reuters)

## White House fires off a warning to the general

From PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

THE White House has told General Norman Schwarzkopf to watch his language "or his words will get him into trouble". The message was relayed to America's national war hero after an outspoken television interview, broadcast on Wednesday night, in which he said that President Bush had overruled his wish to "annihilate" the Iraqi army in Kuwait.

Mr Bush yesterday attempted to damp down the dispute over the ceasefire decision by revealing that he had telephoned General Schwarzkopf after the interview to reassure him of his "hundred per cent support". But administration sources said the caution was "serious" and only the most recent of several since the war ended.

According to his deputy press spokesman, the president told General Schwarzkopf yesterday morning that there were "no problems between them and that he should not worry". But, in the words of another aide, "General Schwarzkopf is too naive about the press and politics to take so much media exposure".

The Desert Storm commander's claim to David Frost that, if he had had his way Saddam Hussein would not now have had the forces with which he is brutally suppressing dissent, has struck a raw nerve.

As the columnist William Safire wrote in *The New York Times* yesterday: "The premature ceasefire, intended to save Iraqi soldiers' lives, threatens to cost hundreds of

thousands of Iraqi civilian lives. US troops in Iraq should not be forced to stand idly by as anti-Saddam forces are slaughtered by tanks and gunships."

The president's staff remain comfortable that the ceasefire decision was the best that could have been made at the time. There was only so much carnage of Iraqi troops that people could have and should have accepted, an official said.

The difficulty for the administration is that the deaths have already happened.



Sumner: opposed to the Middle East peace tour

They are seen as part of a successful war in which, as General Schwarzkopf said in his interview, maximum enemy casualties are the corollary of minimum American losses. The deaths of Iraqi civilians, on the other hand, are part of the messy peace in which all is still to play for.

The chief anxiety in the White House is that the postwar mayhem should not

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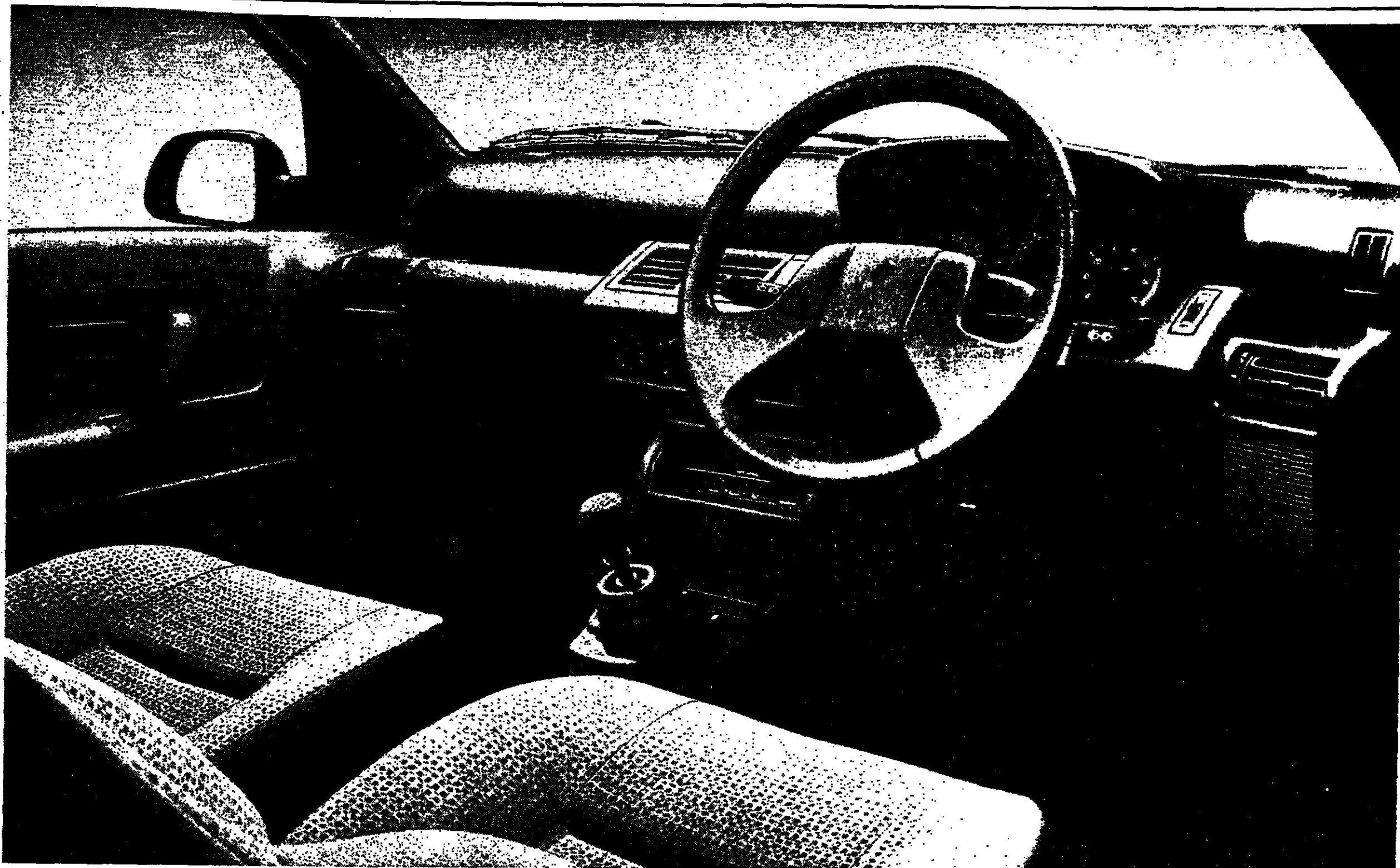
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It took a small car to pick up this year's big prize. The

new Renault Clio beat all-comers of all sizes to be voted Car of the Year 1991. What were the judges thinking of? Perhaps it was a case of mistaken identity. After all, from the inside it's very easy to mistake the Renault Clio RT, for example, for a car twice its size. Certainly nothing else in this class has a combination of sunroof, electric front windows, a six-speaker

stereo radio-cassette, sports-style seats, front fog lamps, and rev counter, all fitted as standard.

Nor does any other car in this class have as much interior space as the Renault Clio.

Then again, judges are only human, and easily swayed by the promise of expensive luxuries at no extra cost. Who could resist the lure of fingertip satellite controls for the stereo, and remote control central locking, fitted as standard?

And who can blame them if they were taken for a ride? Thanks to its long wheelbase – the longest in its class, in fact – the Renault Clio is exceptionally easy to handle, with a pleasantly smooth ride.

The judges certainly needn't feel uncomfortable with their decision. Because, like all Renaults, the

# THE NEW RENAULT CLIO

## CAR OF THE YEAR 1991

Clio has a quiet, well-upholstered interior, and is thoughtfully designed for everyone's comfort, even on the longest journey. Even pedestrians can feel more comfortable, as every Clio has a catalytic converter fitted as standard, to reduce polluting exhaust emissions. They also have fuel injection, and an automatic choke.

As we all know, power can turn anyone's head, and the Clio engines produce the highest power output in their class. The engine in both the Clio RL and RN (which are available in 3- and 5-door versions) is an all-new 1.2 litre 60 bhp 'Energy' engine, which returns 62.8 mpg at a constant 56 mph. The 1.4 engine in the Clio RT (3- and 5-door) is also an 'Energy' engine. It produces 80bhp and is

available with the option of a 4-speed electronic automatic gearbox. There will soon be a 1.8 engine for the Clio RT, producing 95 bhp, in a 5-door version, and a 3-door version of the Clio RL with a refined 1.9 diesel engine. Having decided to name the Renault Clio as Car of the Year 1991, the judges still kept their options open. The option to choose electrically heated and operated door mirrors, power-assisted steering and alloy wheels.

And the option to choose from a range starting from as little as £7,190\* (excluding on-the-road costs) for the Clio RL 3-door, to £8,980\* (excluding on-the-road costs) for the Clio RT 1.4 5-door.

Clearly, the Renault Clio won the Car of the Year award entirely on its merits. Judge for yourself at your local Renault showroom.

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# Black Democrat governor poised to challenge Bush

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER  
IN WASHINGTON

DOUG Wilder of Virginia, America's first elected black governor and the grandson of slaves, has become the most prominent Democrat yet to declare publicly his interest in challenging President Bush in 1992, filing documents with the Federal Election Commission to form a Wilder for President exploratory committee.

Mr Wilder's ambition has been apparent since his gubernatorial victory 15 months ago, notwithstanding a hint of scandal last year when he was found to have used the state helicopter to visit Patricia Kluge, a wealthy Virginia divorcee. He has exploited his celebrity by criss-crossing the country preaching his "new mainstream" values of social conscience and a stern fiscal conservatism. In Virginia he has refused to raise taxes to tackle a \$2 billion (£1.15 billion) deficit, preferring deep cuts in education and other services. He has upheld the death sentence.

Mr Wilder, aged 60, is considered unlikely to win his party's nomination, let alone defeat a popular incumbent president, but his candidacy could marginalise the relatively extreme Jesse Jackson, the black standard-bearer in the past two presidential elections, while enhancing his chances of being the vice-presidential candidate.

Until now only two complete outsiders - George McGovern, the man trounced by Richard Nixon in 1972, and Paul Tsongas, a former senator from Massachusetts - had said they might run. The Iowa caucus is only ten



Wilder: declaring interest in presidential contest months away and the election 20, but leading Democrats have been deterred by Mr Bush's 90 per cent postwar approval ratings.

Those who have considered running include Senators Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Al Gore of Tennessee, Sam Nunn of Georgia, Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Robert Kerrey of Nebraska. Richard Gephardt, the House majority leader, and Governors Mario Cuomo of New York and Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

Some damaged their prospects by opposing the war with Iraq. Mr Nunn, who led Democratic demands for sanctions to be given more time, has virtually ruled himself out. Mr Cuomo handed the Republicans a grenade with the pin out when he suggested that "you could negotiate something that gets (the Iraqis) out of Kuwait for the most part, leaves them maybe a little bit of the water ... a little bit of the oil".

Mr Bradley did the same by saying "Congress should authorise no expenditures for an

enlarged offensive option to invade Kuwait or Iraq". Mr Gephardt also threatened to cut off funding for American troops if the president failed to seek congressional authorisation for their use, but has not ruled himself out.

Mr Bentsen and Mr Gore appear likely candidates. Mr Bentsen, aged 70, has stature and a distinguished second world war record to neutralise his vote for sanctions. He shone as Mr Dukakis's running mate in 1988. As chairman of the Senate finance committee he would not lack for big donors, and he is too old to wait for 1996.

Mr Gore barely conceals his ambition and, said his spokeswoman, is "thinking very seriously" about the race. He was one of ten Democratic senators who voted for the use of force. Mr Kerrey is a personable first-term senator whose anti-war vote would be balanced by the fact he lost part of his leg in Vietnam.

Though Mr Bush's re-election looks almost certain, the Democrats hope attention will revert to pressing domestic problems. The dilemma for hopefuls like Mr Gore and Mr Gephardt, both candidates in 1988, is whether to hold their fire for 1996, or use a 1992 candidacy to position themselves for 1996 but risk the stamp of perennial losers.

## Zulus spread fear in township

FROM GAVIN BELL  
IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP  
JOHANNESBURG

LILLIAN received a gift from her neighbours last week. It was a blade from a pair of garden shears, honed to razor sharpness and fastened to an iron bar. At night she puts it by her pillow in her one-room shack in Alexandra township, a primitive and only vaguely reassuring defence against the armed bands terrorising her community.

Lillian, a Sotho from the QwaQwa tribal homeland in the Orange Free State, migrated to this sprawling shanty town on the east side of Johannesburg several years ago to work as a domestic servant.

She has no particular sympathy for the African National Congress, and if multiracial elections were held tomorrow she would vote for President de Klerk's National Party. But, as a Sotho separated from her husband, she lives in constant fear of marauding Zulus, which is why she will not give her family name.

"In the beginning it was the Zulus attacking the Xhosa-speaking people, now they attack every other (tribal) nation. They don't fight straight. Say you're coming home from work



Free again: Nompumelelo Falati, aged 18, left, one of Winnie Mandela's co-accused, cried when the judge yesterday rejected the case against her. Her mother, Xoliswa, right in this recent photograph, remains on trial.

alone, they see you and then there are five or six of them beating you. Or they come at night with guns, always in a crowd, against families who have no weapons."

Lillian is at a loss to explain the aggression of Zulus from Natal, members of the Inkatha Freedom Party who, she says, have begun infiltrating areas around their strongholds in migrant workers' hostels. "I've never spoken to a Zulu, I'm too afraid. But people say they don't want

to be ruled by Xhosas. It looks like Inkatha against ANC, but the ANC is not fighting anybody like Inkatha is doing now."

Although neutral in the conflict, Lillian shares ANC suspicions of police collusion with Inkatha militants. "There are police around, but they never help. They search our houses and shacks for weapons, but how can they not see the Zulus going around at night with guns? I think they are standing by Inkatha."

Whether or not such suspicions are justified, hers is a view shared by her neighbours, Sothos, Swazis, Shans, and Xhosas, none of whom has party political affiliations.

Ironically, the only solution she perceives is a form of apartheid. "We must be mixed. Separation can take place between the Zulus and other nations. If they stay, there will only be more trouble. The families whose people have been killed by the Zulus would like re-

venge, so I don't think the fighting will stop."

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, admitted yesterday that his peace talks in January with Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, had failed to curb the violence. "We are not succeeding and, of course, we had better come up with other solutions," he said in a letter to a Johannesburg newspaper.

Bridge building, page 30

## Magistrate tells of Kashmir rapes

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

EVEN by the brutal standards of Indian security forces in Kashmir, the terror that was visited on a remote, snow-bound village called Kunan Poshpora on the night of February 23 is unprecedented.

A confidential letter written to the state government by a magistrate, S. M. Yasin, dated March 7, reveals something of the horror. "I feel ashamed to put in black and white what kind of atrocities, and their magnitude, were brought to my notice," he said.

A hundred human rights activists marched to the presidential palace in Delhi yesterday to hand in a letter of protest, which accused the army and the Kashmir government of covering up multiple gang rapes. "If this is allowed to succeed, then we cannot call ourselves a civilised society," it said.

Accounts of the terror have been verified by Mufti Baha-ud-din Farooqi, the former chief justice of Kashmir. The precise number of victims is not clear because so many have tried to conceal that they were raped, such is the stigma of the violation, especially among rural Muslims. But the figure is more than 30.

Mr Yasin's description of events corresponds with independent accounts emanating from the area. He said that soldiers entered the village at 11pm, took all the men from their homes and locked them in a house for the night.

The magistrate visited the village on March 5. "It was found that the armed forces

had turned violent and behaved like beasts. Villagers produced empty wine bottles and I was told that the atrocities were committed after consuming wine. I found that the villagers were harassed to the extreme."

He said that the men were released the following morning as the troops left. "When they entered their houses they were shocked to see that the armed forces had gang-raped their daughters, wives and sisters. One of the girls gang-raped had given birth only four days earlier."

The state authorities, who say they have banned night searches in the Kashmir valley to prevent rapes and other atrocities, this week denied any wrongdoing in Kunan Poshpora. It said the allegations "cannot be believed", and claimed that villagers had invented the stories under pressure from militant Kashmiri separatists to "malign the security forces". It based its conclusions on a report submitted by two senior officers from the security forces. No independent enquiry has been ordered.

© Gandhi attacked: Rajiv Gandhi, the Congress (I) party leader, was attacked in the state of Bihar as he campaigned yesterday for the general election due in May.

Party officials said his convoy was besieged by a chanting mob at a village where he was visiting Harijans (untouchables) who had been beaten up by men hired by politicians and landlords.

## Mulroney rejects Quebec deadline

FROM JOHN BEST IN OTTAWA

THE province of Quebec has given the rest of Canada 18 months to come up with proposals to stop its secession. But Brian Mulroney, the federal prime minister, refuses to accept the ultimatum.

The report of a commission on the political and constitutional future of Quebec was tabled in the provincial legislature in Quebec City on Wednesday. It calls for a referendum on sovereignty in the French-speaking province of 6.5 million people by October 26, 1992, unless the rest of the country offers a plan of renewed federalism.

Opinion polls have repeatedly shown that the majority of the people of Quebec are in favour of declaring sovereignty. If that option were to be carried in a referendum vote, Quebec would become independent one year later.

In Ottawa, Mr Mulroney

quickly rejected the implied ultimatum from Quebec. He told the House of Commons, in response to opposition questions: "This is a sovereign parliament of a great and sovereign nation, and this parliament shall establish the time frames and not the legislature or political party of any province."

The Quebec commission was set up by the legislature last year after a plan for healing a long-standing constitutional rift between Quebec and the nine English-speaking provinces collapsed when two of the English provinces refused to ratify it.

The 36 members of the commission include Robert Bourassa, the Liberal premier, Jacques Parizeau, the head of the official opposition, the separatist Parti Québécois, and other leading provincial and federal politicians.

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## MiGs in Peking signal accord

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

WHEN Soviet-made MiGs wheeled and dived over Peking's military airport last week, their flight seemed a symbol of an increasingly close friendship, not a precursor of the invasion the Chinese feared for decades. Diplomats even speculate that the Chinese might buy the fighters from their old enemy.

The Soviet air show was the first such event held in China, and security was tight at Nanyuan, the military airport south of Peking. No third-country diplomats or observers were invited: this was a private tryst between two countries who have become unusually friendly since the end of the Gulf war.

This month Chinese and Soviet officials and delegations have been playing the route between Moscow and Peking with unaccustomed frequency. Diplomats suggest that the near-frenzy of dialogue is a reflection of the two countries trying to find a foothold in the postwar world. But in the short term they have a more practical concern: the general secretary of China's Communist Party, Jiang Zemin, is to visit Moscow in May and many diplomats expect his trip to set the seal on the warmer relations which have emerged since the unhappy visit of Li Peng, the prime minister, last year.

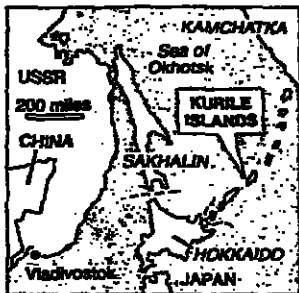
## Kurile islands deal looms large in Soviet rhetoric over borders

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW AND JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE Soviet foreign minister, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, arrives in Tokyo today for a three-day visit during which he will meet Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, and his Japanese counterpart, Taro Nakayama. The visit comes two days after one of Japan's most powerful politicians, Ichiro Ozawa, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, left Moscow after almost three hours of talks with President Gorbachev.

For two nations still technically at war, the recent flurry of high-level exchanges has been significant. They are expected to peak next month with Mr Gorbachev's visit to Japan on April 16, the first by a Soviet leader. Heading his agenda will be the territorial quarrel over the Kurile islands, north of Japan, which the Soviet Union has occupied since 1945 but which Japan claims. The dispute, which Tokyo calls the "northern territories problem", has prevented the two nations from signing a peace treaty after the second world war.

In recent days Soviet officials have started to talk defensively about their borders, condemning the slightest hint that there could be room for change. At a regular briefing this week, Vitali Ig-



The Soviet foreign ministry said: "This statement is tantamount to an attempt to reconsider the borders of the Soviet Union." It described the American suggestion as "counter to international law and totally absurd".

Soviet leaders have always been sensitive to the border question and made recognition of their existing post-

war borders a condition of the 1975 Helsinki agreement. But American sources in Moscow maintain that the United States' position has been entirely consistent.

It is unclear whether Soviet sensitivity about the border is a response to intensified pressure from Japan, or whether it is preparing its people for the possibility of a deal. Japan is hinting at playing its trump card to win back the islands, making it clear to Moscow that large-scale investment will begin once the Soviet side recognises Japanese sovereignty over the islands.

Setsuki Edo, the leader of the Progressive United Social Democratic party, who sits on the "special northern islands problem committee" in the Diet, the Japanese parliament, says that government and business circles have prepared and shown the Soviet leadership a wide-ranging plan to support Soviet economic development.

"It is a precise strategy that details Japanese enterprises constructing specific facilities such as roads, railways or oil wells over the next decade or two. The total investment could amount to as much as \$30 billion (£17 billion)."

If redefinition of the border were involved in such a deal, the arguments for stating — in advance and with absolute clarity — that this was an exception and not the rule would be all the more compelling. A single weakening in the Soviet Union's border defences would be pounced on by at least nine of the Soviet Union's 15 republics as a reason why their own particular grievance should be re-examined to their satisfaction.

The border problems with China, while partly solved three years ago by a little-noticed Soviet concession on the definition of river boundaries, are still under discussion. Moreover, Eduard Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister, has recently been pilloried by the headline party press for allegedly conceding part of the Bering Sea to the United States "without the scrutiny of parliament".

Inside the Soviet Union, there is a latent border dispute between Belorussia and Lithuania. There are regional demarcation disputes in Moldova, which is splitting along ethnic lines, and a whole series of separate conflicts in the Caucasus, several of which have resulted in fighting. Georgia is trying to enforce its jurisdiction over the region of South Ossetia; Armenia and Azerbaijan are fighting over the administration of Nagorno-Karabakh; and the Azerbaijani region of Nakhichevan is looking longingly towards Iran.

In Central Asia, recent conflicts have centred on the Fergana valley, where three republics — Kirghizia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan — have at times been in violent contention for land and water rights.

The violence in the Caucasus and the risk of losing the Baltic region have encouraged President Gorbachev to state adamantly in the past that he will not countenance the redrawing of borders, inside or outside the country. Ceding territory so soon after losing go of Eastern Europe would represent a political risk and damage what remains of a battered national pride.

The delicacy of the judgment involved in the Kurile islands question is probably the chief cause of Moscow's smarting defence of its borders.

Leading article, page 13



Up in smoke: a column of thick black smoke billowing over Moscow yesterday morning as the roof and several storeys of the American embassy were engulfed by flames. One marine guard was treated for smoke inhalation but no other injuries were reported. There appeared to be considerable

damage to the top floor, which in most big embassies would house sophisticated radio equipment (Bruce Clark writes). A Soviet fire chief, whose men arrived with shabby and, in some cases, punctured hoses, said that there appeared to have been a short circuit in a lift shaft.

## Britain reproved over Dalai Lama visit

PEKING — The Chinese foreign ministry yesterday summoned Sir Alan Donald, the British ambassador, to hear a "serious representation on the arrangement by the British side for meetings of the Lord Chancellor and other officials with the Dalai Lama" during his recent visit to London (Catherine Sampson writes).

The protest came less than a week before Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, arrives here for talks on bilateral relations and Hong Kong, but diplomats believe the protest will not seriously affect the success of his visit.

An official told Sir Alan that the British government "in disregard of the solemn position of the Chinese government, insisted on arranging meetings of the Lord Chancellor and other officials with the Dalai Lama". He said Britain had "permitted the Dalai Lama to engage publicly in political activities attacking the Chinese government".

A list presented to American congressmen who are visiting Peking have presented Li Peng, the Chinese prime minister, with a list of 77 church leaders and members who have been arrested or questioned, and have asked him to stop the repression of religious believers.

## Arms inspection

WARSAW — Moscow has agreed to let Poland inspect Soviet bases on its territory to check for the possible presence of chemical weapons, a foreign ministry spokesman said. Polish experts were banned from inspecting two bases last month, raising concern that such weapons may be held there. (Reuters)

## Priest seized

COTABATO — Gunmen seized a French priest from his car in the latest kidnapping in the southern Philippines, officials said. Yves Carroll, aged 66, was returning from Cotabato to Zamboanga for Easter when at least six men stopped his car. They took him and his driver to the mountains, but later freed the driver. (Reuters)

## Baggage control

MOSCOW — Aeroflot pilots tied up an unnamed passenger who tried to hijack an airliner to Sweden and put him in the forward luggage compartment until they reached Kaliningrad. The Tu 134 jet, with 80 passengers, was over Kaliningrad when the man demanded that it fly to Stockholm. The plane landed on time. (AP)

## Exit an insect

NAIROBI — Kenya banned performances of a play that examines injustice and corruption through the eyes of a cockroach, producers said. *Fate of a Cockroach*, by Egyptian Tewfik al-Hakim, was the latest piece of political theatre banned recently in the state. (Reuters)

## Fizz bucked

SEOUL — Coca-Cola was removed from 30,000 South Korean stores in response to a consumer boycott aimed at its local bottler, a business conglomerate blamed for contamination of drinking water. Stores said they would boycott all products handled by the Doosan Group, which also markets Kodak film and Kentucky Fried Chicken. (AP)

## Hijack warning

SINGAPORE — The commando raid which killed the four Pakistani hijackers of a Singapore Airlines Airbus would send a message to other would-be hijackers to keep away, said a leading newspaper as the island state revelled in the success of its security measures. (Reuters)

## Andreotti ready to resign under Socialist pressure

FROM PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

GIULIO Andreotti is expected to resign as Italian prime minister today, following demands for a new, reformist government from the Socialists, the second largest party in the five-party coalition.

In the senate this afternoon Signor Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, will report on a meeting yesterday of government party leaders and will then present his resignation. The next step will be inter-party negotiations, with the guidance of President Cossiga.

for the formation of a new cabinet. But early elections are a distinct possibility. The next general elections are due in June 1992.

After yesterday's meeting Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, said: "We have repeated our preoccupations over the state of political and institutional malaise."

In their demand for a new government the Socialists have an ally in President Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, who last weekend openly denounced the Italian political establishment in general and this government in particular. He said that if Signor Andreotti's government was unable to make important financial and institutional reforms then an early vote would be the right course.

All the government allies — Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats — said they wanted to create a new government without early elections. But it is widely believed that an early vote would benefit the Socialists.

For the past week Signor Craxi and other Socialist leaders have called for a government that will make radical changes in the Italian political system, and have suggested the direct election of the president, as in the French system.

Although they only have 14 per cent of the seats in parliament the Socialists have been essential partners in most of Italy's postwar governments.

Yesterday Signor Andreotti said: "There is the will to continue collaboration between the five parties, but through a fresh discussion of the structure and the programme for the year that separates us from the end of the legislature."

## Trial faces former Stasi members

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

FIVE former members of the East German Stasi secret police are being held for trial on charges of attempted murder and causing an explosion, the state prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe confirmed yesterday. They include Gerhard Neiber, the last deputy minister for state security.

All five are alleged to have had links with the Red Army Faction until 1984, helping the left-wing extremists to train and carry out attacks. But a

statute of limitations means that, as more than five years has elapsed since the five worked with the faction, they cannot be charged with supporting a terrorist group.

Erich Mielke, head of the Stasi and minister for state security, is alleged to have ordered his officers to train and work with the Red Army Faction. He is being held for trial on charges of fraud, embezzlement and human rights abuse.

## Pope's divisions arm for Eastern crusade

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

THE return this Easter of Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky to his Lvov archdiocese will be a triumphant homecoming for the Uniate Catholics of the Ukraine, that most unhappy of churches.

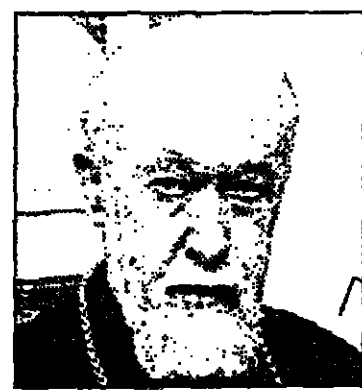
But the journey is much more than a celebration of new-found religious liberties in the Soviet Union — it marks a new phase in the *Ostpolitik* of the Vatican and the Polish Pope. The Pope played a big part in the collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe; quite how large is a matter of dispute. Certainly his visits to Poland in 1979, 1983 and 1987 laid the groundwork and propelled the Solidarity opposition. His 1981 *Laborum Exercens* encyclical, on the dignity of work and the rights of the individual, was interpreted as an anti-communist document, although it was also aimed at the capitalist exploitation of labour.

His diplomacy squeezed legal guarantees of religious tolerance from President Gorbachev, and in

Eastern Europe Christian symbols and imagery were deployed in the revolt against communism.

Now the time has come for another battle for the East. On one front, the Pope is trying to bring together the Orthodox and Catholic churches. Can the newly legalised Uniate Catholics, who follow the rites of the Eastern Orthodox Church but maintain loyalty to the Pope, act as a bridge across Europe? Or will the Uniates in the Ukraine, Romania and Yugoslavia merely provoke the animosity of the Orthodox hierarchy and sow new tensions in Eastern Europe?

The second front is against consumerism. The Pope has declared this year to be the "year of social doctrine" and has called a pan-European synod in October to discuss the fundamental issues. In May the pontiff will issue a new encyclical which will give ethical guidance to the new democracies of Eastern Europe. When the Pope visited Czechoslovakia last year he declared that "the Church must learn to live with two lungs" — the spiritual strength of the Church in



Lubachivsky: homecoming marks new Vatican policies

the East would help to renew the wayward, consumer-oriented flocks of the West. The East, however, seems inclined to embrace the capitalist vices that the Pope deplors.

The crusade against communism, which was sometimes portrayed in the Church as a Manichaean struggle between good and evil, was by contrast a simple affair. The ordination of secret bishops, the training of

underground priests, the bible-smuggling, and the open appeal to the people rather than governments of the East was a fight understood by the Church. But the question of the Uniate churches shows the complications that have arisen as a result of the end of the Cold War. The Ukrainian Catholic Church was forcibly integrated into the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946, as a way of stifling Ukrainian nationalism.

Now the Uniate Catholics are breaking out of their imposed union with the Orthodox Church and there is friction between them. This can be seen in Yugoslavia, where the Church was repressed, and in Romania where, as in the Ukraine, the Uniate Church was absorbed by the Orthodox hierarchy.

For the Vatican to use the Uniate Catholics as an advance guard in the move towards church unity is a risky matter, tapping old resentments and touchy issues of ethnicity with Hungarians versus Romanians, Serbs versus Croats. Better, perhaps, to wage war on materialism, which is not exactly untrodden ground for the Vatican.

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## Well, are the English lazy?

Jonathan Clark

The approach of Easter Bank holiday, religiously observed in the midst of a recession, reopens the old question: are the English lazy? From the Reformation, the English credited themselves with being the chief exponents of the Protestant work ethic. Until the 1840s the word "industry" meant the virtue of industriousness, not a form of manufacturing. Protestant Englishmen looked with disapproval on the proliferation of saints' days in Catholic Europe, and the unnecessary idleness they entailed.

It did not last. 18th-century English workers, especially those artisan and piece-rate workers who could set their own rhythms of labour, replied by inventing "Saint Monday" as an assertion of personal independence, allowing Sunday's idle revels to spill over into the day following.

Are continental Europeans, then, more industrious? The English elite, historically distanced from the world of work, has failed to answer this question. Their attitude was brilliantly encapsulated by the plebeian Ralph Glasser in his memoir *A Gorbals Boy at Oxford*, where he describes the patrician Richard Crossman, then a don, leaning back in his chair and asking: "Why do people work?"

Crossman was indulging a philosophical speculation about the essential meaning of the platonic idea of work. The grubby, repetitive realities of toil would only have dispelled this idyl. For the elite such as Crossman, work was an intellectual category. Of the realities of toil they knew remarkably little.

Consequently, we still have no reliable answers to a series of interrelated problems in that large area where history and economics join. Are the English lazy? Do we take too many holidays? Did the Protestant work ethic once flourish here? Do profound cultural differences mean that the English worker will never be as competitive as his German or Japanese counterpart, no matter what short-term expedients are adopted by governments of whatever party?

Economists' figures for productivity cannot tell us if the English are lazy, since they measure many things, including the quality of capital and management as well as the effort of the worker. Historians argued over the merits or evils of capitalism or *laissez-faire*, treating workers as largely passive victims or beneficiaries of an abstract system, but seldom until recently focused on how much effort or skill workers offered in the labour market. In the 1980s, economic historians even denied the great premise — that England did suffer long-term economic decline.

But this did not silence the school of thought, led by the American historian Martin Wiener, which has attributed England's alleged economic malaise to the gentrification of the industrialist. But there were enough commentators in the gloomy 1970s, when Wiener's *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* was written, who

attributed industrial weakness to the laziness of the labourer (a possibility he ignored) and the two theses hardly ever engaged with each other. Prejudices dominated, uncorrected by hard data.

Twentieth-century England acquired the image of laziness partly because it was the first great leisure culture of the West (if Renaissance Italian city states are disallowed). This meant that the English systematised, codified or simply invented almost all the sports that dominate modern leisure. Many of them can be traced back to a single entrepreneur, such as Sir Henry Lunn, who invented *spharistike*, later better known as lawn tennis (and created the package holiday industry), or his son Sir Arnold Lunn, who established the skiing disciplines of slalom, giant slalom and downhill in the 1930s.

But this is not evidence for a culture turning aside from work, preferring to fritter away its time in trivial pursuits. The leisure time was earned by successful toil in mine and factory. Sport is not the antithesis of the work culture: the enormous effort, zeal and commitment that sportsmen devote to their disciplines are evidence of a far more active involvement in the world than is suggested by the joyless, plodding drudgery of peasant societies.

Our prejudices which linked industriousness with Protestantism, capitalism or national character now cut no ice. Industriousness depends on opportunity.

The English were among the first to have the opportunity to work hard and productively, since the early development of the market economy in this country replaced underemployment with unemployment: instead of large numbers of people in a backward, largely agrarian, economy having little to do for much of the year, the inhabitants of a market economy were either (the majority) in productive employment or (the minority) wholly without any.

Foreign visitors to England in the 18th and 19th centuries often remarked on the fast pace of life in commerce and manufacture. The English acquired a deserved reputation for their laboriousness. By contrast the English abroad often saw less developed societies in which more people were idle because there was nothing for them to do: foreigners acquired a reputation in English eyes for laziness. This was sometimes equally undeserved: the Irish, a byword for fecklessness in their own disastrous economy, suddenly became a byword for muscular toil when they seized employment opportunities as navvies in 19th-century England.

We have ceased to underestimate foreigners. But since the Thatcherite revolution in 1979 reality has discredited academic theories such as Wiener's, as the English (like those Irish navvies) showed themselves eager to labour, once the legal and financial framework of society allowed them to prosper by doing so.

The author is a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.



Crossman: why do we work?

## The world might weep

Dr Jonathan Sacks, the Chief Rabbi elect, proffers a ritual fit for all faiths from the Jewish festival of Passover, which this year coincides with Easter

One aspect of Passover used to fascinate me as a child. The Seder service — the meal over which the story of the exodus is re-enacted — is full of devices to engage the interest of the young. It begins with questions asked by a child. "Why is this night different?" "Why the unleavened bread and the bitter herbs?"

What intrigued me, though, was this very other night we were careful not to spill the wine of blessing. But on Passover, retelling the story of the ten plagues that struck Egypt, we deliberately spill wine from our glasses, a drop for each plague. Why?

The answer was profound. The drops of wine represent the tears we shed for the Egyptians. To be sure, the Bible portrays ancient Egypt as a tyranny that first enslaved, then attempted to eliminate, the Israelites. The plagues were part of the liberation of an afflicted people. But the plagues had victims. And Jewish tradition ordained that we should not forget the victims, even though they were the enemy and the plagues were sent by God. We must shed a tear for them at the very moment of celebrating our freedom.

The rabbis added a fine touch of theology. The Bible describes how, pursued by the Egyptian army, the fleeing Israelites found their way blocked by the Red Sea. God caused the sea to divide, the people passed through on dry land, the Egyptian army was drowned and the Israelites sang a song of victory. Thus far the Bible. But the rabbis added this commentary. They said: the angels, too, wished to praise the power of God. But God silenced them, saying: "The work of my hands [the Egyptian army] is drowning, and shall you sing a song?"

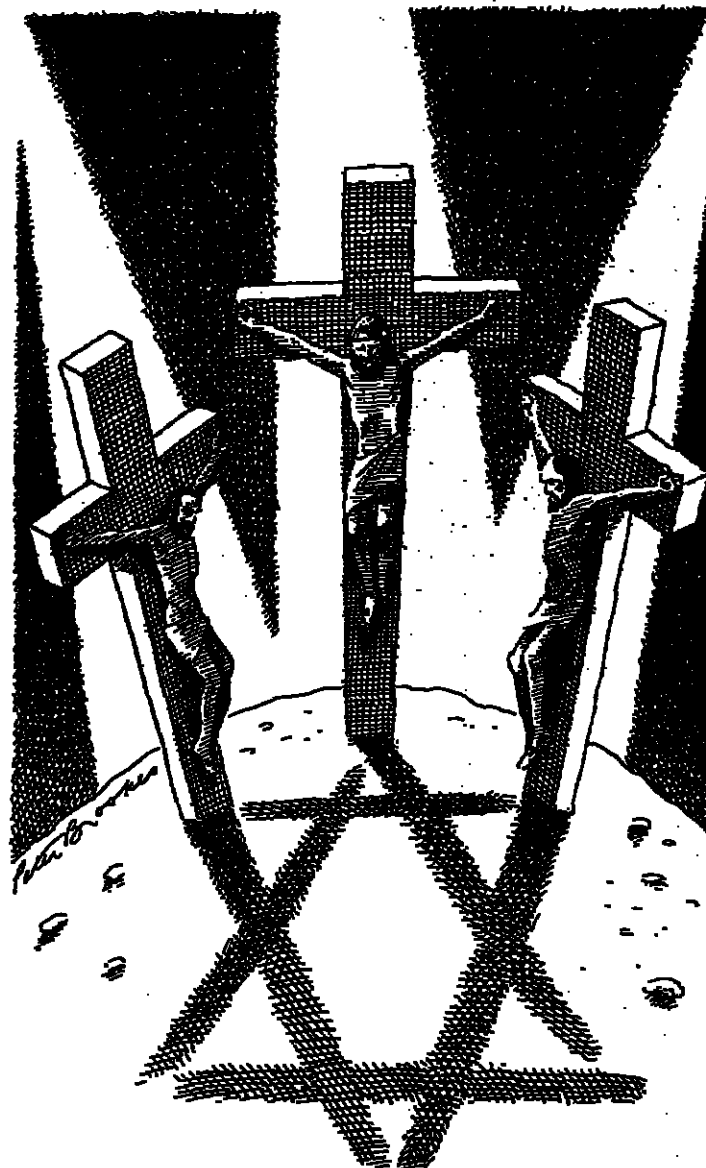
Which is how as a child I learnt the two fundamental principles of Passover. A people who were once slaves must never enslave others.

And to have faith is not simply to believe that God is on your side. When God brings about a victory, He remains the God who suffers with the victims of that victory.

This year, Passover and Easter fall on the same days. Scholars still debate the connection between the two. Was the last supper a Seder service? Did the events of the crucifixion and resurrection take place on Passover? The evidence is suggestive, though not conclusive. But the two festivals bear vivid testimony to the shared origins of Judaism and Christianity. Add to this that over the centuries there has been between Jews and Christians more sibling rivalry than brotherly love.

The first Christians were Jews. They thought in Jewish ways and used Jewish imagery. Like Passover, the events of Easter begin with a meal eaten at night, in which bread and wine play a significant and symbolic role. Like Passover, Easter celebrates a divine intervention in history: a redemptive event, a transition from death to life and slavery to freedom. Both festivals point towards Jerusalem. Corinthians makes the connection explicit. The death of Jesus is the Passover sacrifice. Christians must eat unleavened bread, abandoning the yeast of pride.

But, from common origins, the two religions diverged. Passover is about a people, Easter about an individual, though they are both described as sons of God. Passover is about a political liberation, Easter about a metaphysical one. Biblical passages that Jews took literally, Christians took figuratively. More significantly, over the centuries, the fate of the two religions was reversed. Jews, who had once had national sovereignty, became a number of dispersed minorities. Christians, who had been a persecuted minority, acquired political power.



There then began to unfold one of the most tragic chapters in human history. The claims of the two faiths conflicted. Were Jews or Christians the heirs to the divine covenant? Was the Hebrew Bible to be understood rabbinically or christologically? Had the messiah come, as Christians claimed, or was he still awaited, as Jews believed? Judaism and Christianity excluded one another. If one was true, the other must be false. The ground was laid for a devastating

Christian negation of Jews as the people who had rejected, and been rejected by, God.

In time, theology became violence. In 1144 in Norwich a rumour was spread that, on Good Friday of that year, the Jews had captured and tortured a Christian child. So began the savage and recurring accusation known as the blood libel. A demonic perversion of both Passover and Easter themes, it maintained that Jews annually re-enacted the crucifixion and used the blood to make

unleavened bread. From England, the accusation spread to the rest of Europe. By 1247, Pope Innocent IV was moved to proclaim the falsity of the libel, but to no avail. It recurred periodically for eight centuries, and was adopted as anti-Semitic propaganda, so paving the way for the "crucifixion" of four-fifths of European Jewry.

Wherever the blood libel surfaced, Jews died. Passover, precisely because of its proximity to Easter, became the time when Jews expected and feared pogroms. There is, to use Rosemary Reuther's disturbing phrase, a line that leads from faith to fratricide.

In my recent Reith lectures, I argued the case for the persistence of religious faith. But I spoke as powerfully as I could of the danger of resurgent fundamentalism married to political unrest. Some months later, as my family and I sheltered in our sealed room in Jerusalem while missiles rained down on civilian targets in Israel, I knew I had understated rather than overstated the case. The confrontation was now not with Christianity but with Islam. But in the late 20th century, innocent people are still being killed in the name of God.

Is it true that, as Gerald Priestland put it, "Deep down inside it, every great religion has something that damns every other religion"? Northern Ireland, Lebanon and the Gulf war testify to the power of religion to fuel conflict rather than reconciliation. Half a century of inter-faith dialogue has not yet brought a world of religious tolerance. Might there be something more powerful than dialogue — something that would teach future generations a route to peace?

I believe there is. What if every faith were to institute, on its holiest day, a ritual to remind its followers of the sufferings it had wittingly or unwittingly caused others? What if we all took a glass of wine and spilt drops as symbolic tears for the victims of our victories? That is how I learnt as a child that the pains we suffer inflict on others because of their faith. Or in the language of Passover: those who have eaten the bread of affliction must give others bread, not affliction.

## Language in a giddy state of locomotion

Philip Howard rides the vocabulary of the railways

So private companies are to bid for railway franchises. So British Rail has various proposals to prevent the first snow of winter bringing the nation to a queching halt. Perhaps the proposals will be "side-lined", a railway term that has passed into our common stock of language. I can never make out what the station announcers are saying anyway, but it fills me with a twitting dread that I am missing something, probably the train. For many of us the railways take up a considerable portion of the day. The return trip on the blessed Circle Line from Notting Hill Gate to Tower Hill consumes at least two and often three hours.

Mostly they monotonously announce that due to an inaudible earlier incident somewhere or other, customers will experience slightly longer journey times than usual to all destinations? We are not customers, but poor bleeding passengers. And delay is the element in which we travel. If the train is an announcement, that would merit an announcement.

The railway is an important part

of our language too. This neglected area of semantics has just been entertainingly explored for the first time by Jack Simpson, in his book *The Victorian Railway*. It is pure fluke that we call the thing the railway, whereas in America it is generally the railroad. Rail, meaning a bar of wood, came into English from the Latin *regula*, a rod, in the 14th century. When parallel wooden bars were laid down to carry coal carts in Nottinghamshire in 1605-10, the natural word for them was rails.

The language of coalmining is rich and local. In Tyneside the rails for the coal carts were called the wagonway. Railway was first recorded as an English word in the pit at Pensnett in Staffordshire in 1681. The alternative railroad arrived in Shropshire in 1702. And the two words established themselves in mining jargon and were used indifferently. Tramway also came in early in the 19th century, meaning something slightly different. A tramway, properly, was a

plateway, L-shaped, on which wheels with flat treads like those used on roads could move. A railway came to mean one with a different kind of track, which required the wheels to be flanged. But the words were commonly confused.

Sending in his expenses for the Taff Vale Railway in 1835, Brunel could not remember whether the undertaking was called a tramroad or a railroad company. He was no kind of snob, but thought it tactful to add: "I have dignified it with the latter appellation." The difference between the two things was fixed from 1859 by the establishment of the street tramway.

The jargon of the new transport came rapidly into general use. Talking in 1831 to Sir Walter Scott about the team of hard-up assistants he employed, John Gibson Lockhart likened him to "a locomotive engine on a railway, when a score of coal wagons are seen linking themselves to it the mo-

ment it gets the steam up". Scott laughed, and added "but there was a cursed lot of dung carts too".

In the following year, Scott, a magpie of the latest jargon as well as an archaeologist of archaic words, wrote in his introductory address to *Count Robert of Paris*: "Alas even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester railroad is not so perilous to the nerves, as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world." Usage and precedent eventually decided in favour of railway as the British term for the thing. In the choice of words, mute inglorious railway engineers and engine drivers had just as much say as Brunel and Scott.

Station was another word transformed by the railway revolution. The word had been in English for more than two centuries as a stopping place on a journey. "Here is set down another of Paul's stations." In 18th-century America, it was used as a regular stopping

place on a road for coaches to stop for a change of horses, and a meal for the passengers. The word "station" was not used by the Stockton & Darlington company when its line opened in 1825. But later companies were in no doubt what these places should be called. The card of invitation to the opening ceremony of the station in Crown Street, Liverpool, will be open at nine o'clock.

Locomotive turned the old adjective from locomotion into a noun. It is the only word of railway jargon that is common to most of the railway languages. There are wide variations in other words. A driver in English is an engineer in American, a *mécanicien* in French, a *Lokomotivführer* in German, a *macchinista* in Italian, and a *maquinista* in Spanish.

So try to listen when the platform announcer makes his inaudible squeals and squawks. You may just hear new language being minted, as well as the usual apologies for the customary delays.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Over the past couple of days, I have seen enough animated busts to last me a lifetime. Not, of course, that I have any idea how long a lifetime lasts, which is why I became involved with the animated busts in the first place. Also a fair number of storeyed urns.

All the urns, mind, told pretty much the same story, viz. we are standing here on top of someone lying here, may we implore the passing tribute of a sigh? Which, naturally, I offered; the least I could do under the circumstances, since, lucky old me, I was not under anything else.

Not, anyway, for the time being. Time being what it is, however, it is only matter of it before someone will be chiselling urns and busts for me. Though what I'd really prefer is an anchor: I have seen a lot of anchors over the past couple of days, too, and they're very fetching, especially when well-mossed, jauntily tilted, and attached to a symbolically broken chain in permanent dangle; but I imagine you would have to be a dead sailor to qualify. I do not know what a dead back qualifies for, I did not see any marble typewriters with the keys symbolically wedged into a terminal jam, but I suppose you could ask.

First things first, though, even when it comes to last things, and before the wife and I start flipping through stone-masons' swatches, we have to find a site to put something up over. All right, down under. I introduce my wife, by the way, only because choosing a grave was her

idea. She is a practical lady, and when, leaving last Monday through our local rag, she spotted a report that the cost of a Barnett burial plot is to rise from £225 to £270, she read it aloud to me. Not so that we might take instant advantage of this corking deal — though practical, she stops short at viewing a suicide pact as a smart way of saving ninety quid — but as a sly prolegomenon to making me think practically, too. Would it not be sensible to purchase a few feet of diggable sod now, rather than wait to the last minute and be forced to hurtle hither and yon with a coffin on the roof-rack and a shovel in the boot?

The first thing I discovered was that *Criddlewood* has no graveyard. As an impending death forefather of the hamlet, I felt this to be a bit stiff, especially as, if you are a bit stiff, Barnett can offer you only Hendon Cemetery. I do not want to be part of Hendon: Hendon is not me. I put this to Barnett, and she picked up her map, noted that I lived a mere quarter-mile from Hampstead Cemetery, and asked if I had known anyone in Camden for 25 years. If I did, and they would vouch for me, I could get under Hampstead.

Hampstead is not me, either, but it is less not me, so we went to look at it; a mine uneasily, because though that quarter-mile may be a small step for man, it is a giant step for estate agents, and I should not like posterity to judge that though I could not afford its chic in life, I could not resist it in death.

That said, it is a pleasant spot. Or, rather, several hundred spots of differential pleasantness: choosing a grave is thus much like choosing a house — should it be secluded or convenient, were we after an old charitable bit or a new brick bit, did we want a sunny aspect or a pleasant shade, a view, a tree, a nice stone bench? You can go barney. You start wondering what you'll like when you're six feet under it and unlikely to be in a position to like anything. You end up going to look at cemeteries in Kilburn and Hammersmith and Islington and anywhere else a local resident will vouch for your not creating any posthumous trouble, and after a bit you come home again and wonder whether you've missed anything, might there be something beneath a nice yew somewhere, a stream, a lowing herd, a tea?

The upshot is, you can't top Highgate. Highgate was a knock-out. Highgate we really wanted to be seen dead in. The trouble with Highgate was that a double plot, 4ft by 6ft 6in, cost £5,000. Unless — and here our charming guide allowed himself a tiny cough — we cared to be buried not side by side, but, er, how should he put it?

Stacked, is how he should put it. 2ft 6in by 6ft 6in, but dug nice and deep, and two of you can get out for a mere £3,120. Since, though, it is also what you get in for, it clearly needs a bit more thought.

Not difficult, once you are clear about the bit more thought it needs.

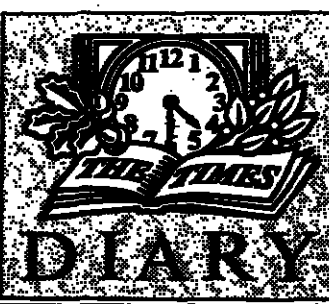
### Lyons rampant

Plain Jack Lyons may be glad to know that his knighthood will live on for the time being at least, in the Sir Jack Lyons Opera Theatre at the Royal Academy of Music, and in the Sir Jack Lyons concert hall at York University. But many of the other organisations with which he has been associated over the years are ruefully facing hefty bills to take account of his humble status as they contemplate repainting stations that boasts his knighthood. However, none of those to whom he has been a generous benefactor, such as the London Symphony Orchestra and the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, seems to want to kick a man when he is down and end their association with him.

At both the London theatre and the York concert hall his knighthood will remain in lights until the ruling bodies of the two institutions meet and decide otherwise. They appeared reluctant yesterday to do so. "No change is planned at the moment," was the message from the campus at York.

At the Royal Academy of Music, the matter will not be discussed by the governors until early May under the chairmanship of Guy Whalley. Peter Shellard, director of development, says: "We are staunch defenders of Sir Jack — sorry, Jack. We must call him that now. He is a benefactor and we hope he always will be."

The Queen, who formally stripped Lyons of his title, is unlikely to become involved, but her position as a patron of the Royal Academy of Music can only increase pressure on the governors to change the theatre's name. Shellard, however, denies that her position will influence them. "She is merely a patron," he says. Merely? Surely without her, the body would be merely an academy?



● The RSC had clearly instructed its actors to be on their best behaviour at the reopening of its Barbican home this week with Love's Labour's Lost. After the first night, Simon Russell Beale, who plays the King of Navarre, told Lord Palumbo he was the model for his characterisation. "I was looking for someone scrupulously polite and well polished," he told the chairman of the Arts Council. Whether this will assist the RSC when it comes to negotiate next year's grant remains to be seen. The Times reviewer thought Beale's performance "a bit ingratiating" and "roly-poly".

### Royal mail goes west

A collection of unpublished letters from George III to his Lord Chancellor, Lord Thurlow, is almost certain to go abroad after auction at Bonhams in London next month. The sale of the Thurlow Archive, containing 86 unpublished documents dated between 1772 and 1792, including 24 in the king's handwriting, has excited considerable interest at home and abroad, but no British institution has found the £45,000 needed to purchase the collection.

The British Library and the Royal Archive at Windsor have both failed to find funds, and neither will be bidding. As the letters cover the period of the American war of independence, with the king writing dismissively

of the declaration of independence, it is likely that the archive will go to an American university or library.

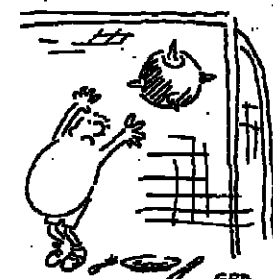
The letters have remained in the Thurlow family for more than 200 years and are being offered for sale by the widow of a direct descendant of the former Lord Chancellor. "It is a significant collection," says Leslie Mitchell, fellow of modern history at University College, Oxford. "Thurlow was George III's secret agent in Pitt's cabinet. The letters are of great historical importance, and if the collection is broken up it would be a matter of great sadness. Unfortunately, the only chance of keeping them together is likely to be if they go to America."

### Tight game

The crew of HMS Brilliant, the guardship for British minehunting operations in the Kuwait port area, has decisively beaten soldiers from the Fourth Armoured Brigade in a football match. The 3-0 victory was hardly surprising, given that a visit to the warship before the match was the first chance since December that the boys from the desert had to enjoy a proper British breakfast of sausages, bacon and black pudding. This was washed down with their first beer of 1991.

The navy's hospitality, according to the rueful losers, was even more generous than usual and second helpings were accepted.

● Was it coincidence that the company hired to transport Lord Runcie's effects from Lambeth Palace this week is called Bishop's Move? Apparently so. Manager David Guest says the firm, founded 130 years ago by Joseph James Bishop, does not specialise in ecclesiastical removals. Some clergymen, though, clearly find the name to their liking. "We have done quite a few vicarage removals recently," he says.



John Major 1990







## If you can keep reciting poems...

How a bet in a pub became a challenge to recite all the greatest English poetry

AS SO often happens, it all started with a bet in a pub. Boris Johnson (Brussels correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*) and I had been showing off plucking out lines of English poetry and challenging each other to finish the quotation. I was confident — only a few weeks before, I had caught Boris out over "the true, the bluish Hippocrene". He was sure it was from Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn". I insisted it was from the "Ode to a Nightingale". I won that one.

Thus emboldened, I went further. How about a comprehensive challenge? How about reciting all the greatest poems in English? A few weeks to learn them, and then, over a beer, recite on command.

The first thing was to select the poems. Here I thought I had the advantage. I already had a list. Two years earlier, watching a programme on the history of English, I had been infuriated at being unable to complete quotations from well known poems, and decided the only answer was to learn them by heart.

At first the list seemed easy enough. There had to be some Shakespeare sonnets: "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?", "When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes", and "Full many a glorious morning have I seen" must be standard fare. I added "The expense of spirit in a waste of shame", "Being your slave, what should I do but tend", and the great, enigmatic No. 94: "They that have power to hurt". But for hopeless, wallowing nostalgia, who better than Housman? "Here dead lie we because we did not choose/To live and shame the land from which we sprung/Life, to be sure, is nothing much to lose/But young men think it is, and we were young."

Most were short and easy to learn. So were the hard-edged moderns: Stevie Smith's "Not Waving but Drowning", much of Yeats, Wilfred Owen, Philip Larkin. But what of the great long poems? Did it mean learning all the Keats odes? Indeed it did. I could leave off Hopkins's "The Wreck of the Deutschland", but only by including the shorter and harrowing "Thou Art Indeed Just, Lord" and "No Worst, There is None".

Boris was more classical, austere. How could I leave off "Lycidas"? And what about Gray's "Elegy"? "One of the greatest poems in the English language," he insisted. What's more, he already knew it. And what about Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach"? (I did not know he had already mastered that one, too.)

So we got down to the hard bargaining, poem by poem. There were some guidelines: nothing silly, or in the school anthologies only because editors did not have the nerve to reject them. And, an important consideration, nothing

too long. That ruled out all but a token presence of the Romantics: Byron managed just two poems, Shelley only "Ozymandias", and of Wordsworth only "Westminster Bridge" made it. In the end we had to add "Daffodils", even though it clearly fell into the category of "sappy poems we were made to learn when young".

Poems that thrilled the blood did well: the eerie first line "They flee from me, that sometime did me seek" guaranteed Sir Thomas Wyatt a place. But predictably most of the poems dealt with death, religious ecstasy and the agonies of love: John Donne's witty lust, Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress", Auden's "Lullaby", Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock".

The syllabus agreed, we set a date for the great challenge: the Dublin EC summit last June. But learning the lines turned out to be more work than we imagined — so we postponed the duel until the Rome EC summit last December. The best part of two weekends went into "Prufrock". As Dublin approached, panic set in. It was time for a bargaining session. Boris wanted to weed out the moderns — "Who is this man Cummings? He's impossible to learn." I was ready to cut back on Yeats and Donne, both over-represented. There was a slaughter of various worthies but it still left 127 poems.

Despite teasing from colleagues, we agreed to keep the duel private. We met in a restaurant, tossed a coin and began, working down the syllabus alternately. Boris leant across the table in the echoing room and muttered conspiratorially: "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day..." A few English-speaking diners looked round in surprise. But confidence grew: by the time he got to Gray's "Elegy" he was in full flood, and the waiter with the sweet trolley had to wait until the end of all 32 stanzas. The result was a draw: both made more mistakes than we cared to admit. A second public challenge in the pub a week later also ended inconclusively: we had each managed three poems when news came in that Shevardnadze had resigned, and the gems of English literature were abandoned for more immediate trivia.

The enterprise was not in vain. Learning a poem is the only way to understand it — the meaning, the music and the resonance. Lively discussions on why this one was included and that left out led to spontaneous practical criticism sessions with friends, who all knew Kipling, and Macaulay's "Horatius", and began recitation unprompted after 40 years.

Boris and I are working on round two: a few choice fragments from the great plays, perhaps. We await the next European summit.

MICHAEL BINYON



Detail from Joseph Severn's painting of Keats



"They are all sensible. They know what to do, and they also, I suspect, know about the morning-after pill". Judith Goodland reflects on the maturity of her pupils

## Success and the single-sex girl

Kate Muir meets Judith Goodland, the headmistress of Wycombe Abbey school, where educational separatism endures, and thrives

Even years after leaving navy gym knickers behind, you are never quite at ease being sent to the headmistress. Particularly one with four coloured lights outside her study labelled "ring", "engaged", "wait" and "enter". There is still a deep-seated anxiety that she knows you have been smoking in the lavatories, or reading unsuitable literature on the train.

In fact, there is probably no safer assignment than asking the headmistress of a girls' school what, precisely, she thinks of single-sex education. But somehow, fear of a huge woman in hairy tweeds that would flail the skin of a lesser mortal outweighs logic.

Disappointingly, the modern headmistress — in this case Judith Goodland of the independent Wycombe Abbey School, in Buckinghamshire — looks, in her natty blue ensemble, more like an air hostess than a jumbo, and talks like a person, not a prison warden.

Last week, a campaign was launched to protect this endangered species, the headmistress, and her habitat, the school for young ladies. It was started by Sue Campion, who runs a girls' school in Essex, and who was afraid that falling pupil numbers would mean mergers for the 258 state girls' schools remaining, with an accompanying lowering of academic standards.

Girls produce better academic results and are more confident when taught separately from boys. Research from Birmingham and York universities shows that boys

tend to dominate a class, and teachers of both sexes pay them more attention. In mixed schools girls get worse results, particularly in science subjects.

Mrs Goodland, aged 52, taught in primary and mixed comprehensive schools before coming to Wycombe Abbey. "The girls here assume they can do almost anything," she says. "They see women above them being successful and running things, and they gain confidence, because attention is not monopolised by boys."

When she worked in the comprehensive, it was different. "Boys developed more slowly, and certainly pre A-level we had to be careful when we streamed, or else the entire top division would have been female, because their results were better. We had to lower standards for boys and do a bit of careful mixing until they caught up with girls by the sixth form."

Many independent boys' schools started taking girls, in the sixth form to begin with, in the Seventies, although bastions such as Eton, Harrow and Winchester still hold out against the monstrous regiment. The others found that girls were a civilising influence, and made the atmosphere more natural.

"The competition when the boys' schools opened up was very good for girls' schools, and made

us improve standards," Mrs Goodland says. Unlike other girls' boarding schools, Wycombe Abbey does not lose a slice of sixth formers to boys' schools — only four girls out of 90 sixth formers are leaving this year — because transferring would often mean a lowering of academic standards. About a quarter of pupils go on to Oxford or Cambridge, the rest to other forms of higher education.

Even when Rugby, scene of

High Wycombe, the older girls can invite boys from other schools for dinner parties in their school houses, or for dances and days out.

Girls' schools go in and out of fashion. Single-sex schools went co-ed with the rise of equal opportunities legislation. But now that separatism has its supporters outside, in the form of women's business networks and clubs, they are making a comeback.

No longer, one suspects, are virgins teaching classes of virgins. There are fewer crusty misses in black gowns spattered with chalk dust and dandruff. "I am the first married head of Wycombe Abbey," says Mrs Goodland, who is now divorced with three grown-up children. "There are a lot more families around — some of the housemistresses have children, and the girls become instant aunts. It's more natural."

The girls are not exactly innocent. They go to compulsory chapel on Sunday, but they also know about sin and what to do about it. Unlike its inner-city equivalents, Wycombe Abbey is not plagued with problems such as unwanted pregnancies. "The girls are sensible. They know what to do, and they also, I suspect, know about the morning-after pill."

Comparing independent girls' schools with those outside is almost impossible. What happens

in both is called secondary education, but its content is quite different. So is its cost. To send a girl to Wycombe Abbey costs £10,000 a year, for six years. Alternatively, you could send her to state school and buy a two-bedroom semi in High Wycombe.

The school is set in 160 acres of rolling parkland. It has 25 tennis courts, a theatre and a baronial hall. Old girls include Lady (Elspeth) Howe, and Judith Chaplin, John Major's political adviser. The girls indulge in strange activities such as the horse and hounds club, and Latin poetry competitions, but they no longer wear straw boaters. Recently, they went to the school council to demand... hot water, for their herbal tea at mealtimes.

Escaping from pressures of male society seems to do more good than harm. The girls can enjoy the spotty years between 11 and 16 without boys giving them marks out of ten for looks from the back row. There must be enough hormones created by 500 teenaged girls to give years of replacement therapy, but they are left to sort out their problems undisturbed.

"Being away from home is often an advantage when they are going through a difficult stage," Mrs Goodland says. "They do not need to rebel so much against their parents and destroy personal relationships. They are more independent here, and do not resent me imposing rules or being perfectly frightful to them, because that's what headmistresses are paid for."

*"They do not need to rebel so much, and destroy personal relationships"*

Tom Brown's schooldays, announced plans this month to go co-educational after 426 years as a boys-only zone, Wycombe Abbey held firm. "We have no intention of mixing at all."

Mixing is no longer felt necessary, because girls' schools are no longer run on the traditional convent cum penal institution lines. Girls get the advantage of a single-sex education, without a single-sex social life. Indeed, at

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## A tricky spirit level

Will Socrates have to convince the Amazing Randi?

Claims about the paranormal become ever more bizarre. In the United States new-age mediums, called channellers, are all the rage. In Germany they like paranormal experiences with a technical element: they go for E-rays, which are visible only to psychics and dowisers.

But increasing numbers of people are prepared to challenge the statements of psychics, spiritualists and other advocates of fringe science. Tomorrow night, London's Conway Hall in Holborn will host the first public lecture in Britain by James Randi, a former magician and escapologist who now makes a comfortable living exposing the way psychics and visionaries use elementary conjuring tricks to prey on gullible minds. The beneficiary of the evening is the *Skeptic*, a magazine which claims to take "a rational look at pseudo-science and the paranormal in the British Isles".

Mr Randi, a 62-year-old Canadian, is well known in Britain as the Amazing Randi, a magician who toured the country for many years. But he has devoted the past 20 years to exposing charlatans, taking on, he says, "every class of flummery", from psychic surgeons to spoon-benders. His career as an iconoclast of the paranormal took off in 1986, when he was awarded the MacArthur Foundation prize, worth \$272,000 (£183,000 at the time), given to individuals of "genius", to pursue their interests. As his reputation grew, Mr Randi was courted by reputable scientists. He was one



Sleight work: James Randi amazes some students

of a team of three assembled by Dr John Maddox, the editor of *Nature*, to test the claims of a homeopath in Paris three years ago. He has recently been in Britain researching and presenting a series called *James Randi Investigates*... to be screened by Granada Television in July.

Some practitioners of spiritualism and pseudo-science are quite innocent, Mr Randi says, and some are outright frauds. What links them is that they deceive themselves. He is not, he says, against the paranormal per se: "I'm not a

debunker, I'm willing to be shown. But I can have only so open a mind. It does not mean I've got a hole in my head."

As for the claims by David Icke, the former television presenter, to be a channel for the Christ spirit and to receive messages from Socrates, Mr Randi says: "It would be easy to test Mr Icke's claims. He could ask Socrates to speak in ancient Greek. But that might damage his belief system, and that would be a pity."

**ANDREW LYCETT**  
James Randi is at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London WC1 at 7.15pm tomorrow

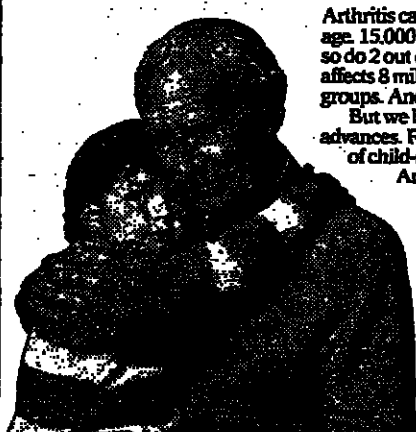
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RECORDS: ROCK

# Souvenirs and soundtracks

"DEATH makes angels of us all," intones Jim Morrison with eerie precision on "The Severed Garden (Adagio)". It is one of several moments on The Doors when it takes a minor mental effort to remember that this is the original work of Morrison and his colleagues, and not just a motion picture soundtrack conveniently written to order in the light of subsequent events. It took Oliver Stone to do it, but clearly the story of The Doors was a movie waiting to be made.

A victim of relentless, self-inflicted, Dionysian excess, Morrison's status was far from angelic by the time of his tawdry death in 1971. Drunk, bloated and dissipated at 27, his fate embodied the downside of the hippie dream. Yet such is the perverse logic by which rock's icons are judged that he has been honoured ever since. Certainly, The Doors are about the only group from that era whose music has never gone out of fashion. Their stock remained buoyant even during the punk era thanks to Francis Ford Coppola's use of "The End" in the vivid opening sequence of *Apocalypse Now* in 1979, and their back catalogue has sold consistently well throughout the Eighties.

Yet, for all the slick repackaging and digital remastering, the music on *The Doors*, basically a sensible cross-section of their most celebrated work, remains firmly rooted in the Sixties. The quint organ sound of "Light My Fire", the faltering twang and ghostly tinkling piano of "Riders on the Storm", the ten minutes-plus of soap-box declamation that comprises "When the Music's Over"; these and others add up to a quintessential expression of the technical innocence and inflated self-importance which marked the work of that extraordinary decade's more self-regarding breed of performer.

Bob Dylan really was important, but despite one near-miss on his motorbike, he did not die, surviving instead to become something of an embarrassment. Even so, there is material enough to reaffirm belief in his towering abilities on *The Bootleg Series Volumes 1-3 (Rare & Unreleased) 1961-1991*.

There are 58 tracks, many of them previously unreleased, as advertised, and spread roughly chronologically over three discs. The bulk of the

The Doors: The Doors (Elektra 7559-51047-2) Bob Dylan: The Bootleg Series Volumes 1-3 (Rare & Unreleased) 1961-1991 (Columbia 468086 2) The Rolling Stones: Flashpoint (Columbia 468135)

goodies are on Volume 1, which provides a fascinating insight into the folk roots of Dylan's art. As John Bauldie's copious and authoritative accompanying notes underline, Dylan produced a vast amount of material surplus to his recording needs during the early stages of his career, much of it as good as anything that found its way on to the official releases of the time.

Of the many gems here, "Talkin' John Birch Paranoid Blues" demonstrates his often overlooked humour, and underlines the political protest dimension of his early work. "Who Killed Davey Moore?" is a searing anti-boxing diatribe, and "Moonshiner" illustrates the great subtlety of expression of which Dylan used to be capable. Certainly Volume 1 knocks Dylan's official releases over the last decade into a cocked hat. Such revelations need to be balanced against less-than-essential alternate takes of "Subterranean Homesick Blues", "Like a Rolling Stone" and others which start to creep in during Volume 2, and the less distinguished more recent material of Volume 3.

For sheer resilience, no other Sixties act has come close to emulating the Rolling Stones, those doyens of youthful rebellion who now boast an average age (48) one year older than that of the prime minister. Flashpoint is a live memento of the Steel Wheels/Urban Jungle outing of 1989/90, the biggest-grossing tour in the history of rock. Although weighted on the side of old favourites such as "Satisfaction" and "Jumpin' Jack Flash", the album has its moments of contemporary glory with the inclusion of a new studio recording, "High Wire". A moderately nonconformist commentary on the recent fireworks in the Gulf, it is a great song in a classic Stones tradition, which has whipped up a predictable controversy and landed the group on *Top of the Pops* yet again. Alone of the great Sixties acts, the Stones have managed to keep rocking the boat without capsizing it.

DAVID SINCLAIR



A hero still living: Bob Dylan as he was in 1966

ART: VENICE BIENNALE

# The twilight people face the spotlight

John Russell Taylor finds that the mysteries of the long-vanished Celtic civilisation, centrepiece of this year's Venice Biennale, remain elusive

A people whose name is inextricably linked with twilight might be expected to make dull material for an international exhibition such as The Celtic: The First Europe, this year's mega-show sponsored by Fiat at the Palazzo Grassi in Venice. Something rather wisp and ethereal might be anticipated. That was how the 1890s saw the Celts, but the Celtic Twilight said more about *fin-de-siècle* sensibility than it did about the ancient Celts, and was mainly invented by Anglo-Irishmen such as Yeats, or Englishmen with aspirations to Celticness, such as Bax.

The real Celts, as briskly defined at the Palazzo Grassi, are not like that at all. This show looks astutely through the mists of time and legend at a race first glimpsed around the sixth century BC, somewhere between Bohemia and the Massif Central. They bustled over the next five centuries to Britain and Ireland, over the rest of modern France and most of the Iberian Peninsula, into northern Italy, down towards the Bosphorus and into Anatolia.

Each age has its own preferred interpretations of the past. At the moment, European unity is the great goal, so it is no surprise that the dominating view of the Celts in this show is that of the "First Europeans". The exhibition's thesis is that, in their heyday, the Celts dominated so much of Europe that they were able to spread a reasonably uniform culture from the Bay of Biscay to the Black Sea. And they were, apparently, of European origin, unlike the succeeding invaders from Central Asia.

From such unexceptionable observations it is, perhaps too easy to weave a new fantasy of Golden Age European unity under the beneficent Celts, who quietly laid the foundations of European culture as a

whole. What is on view does not quite support this idea. As the organisers readily admit, little is known for sure about the Celts — though a lot more now than even 50 years ago. But still there are enormous gaps. For example, ancient writers preserve the names of at least three major deities in the Celtic pantheon. A few surviving sculptures seem to indicate the same, but there is no way of knowing which deity was which.

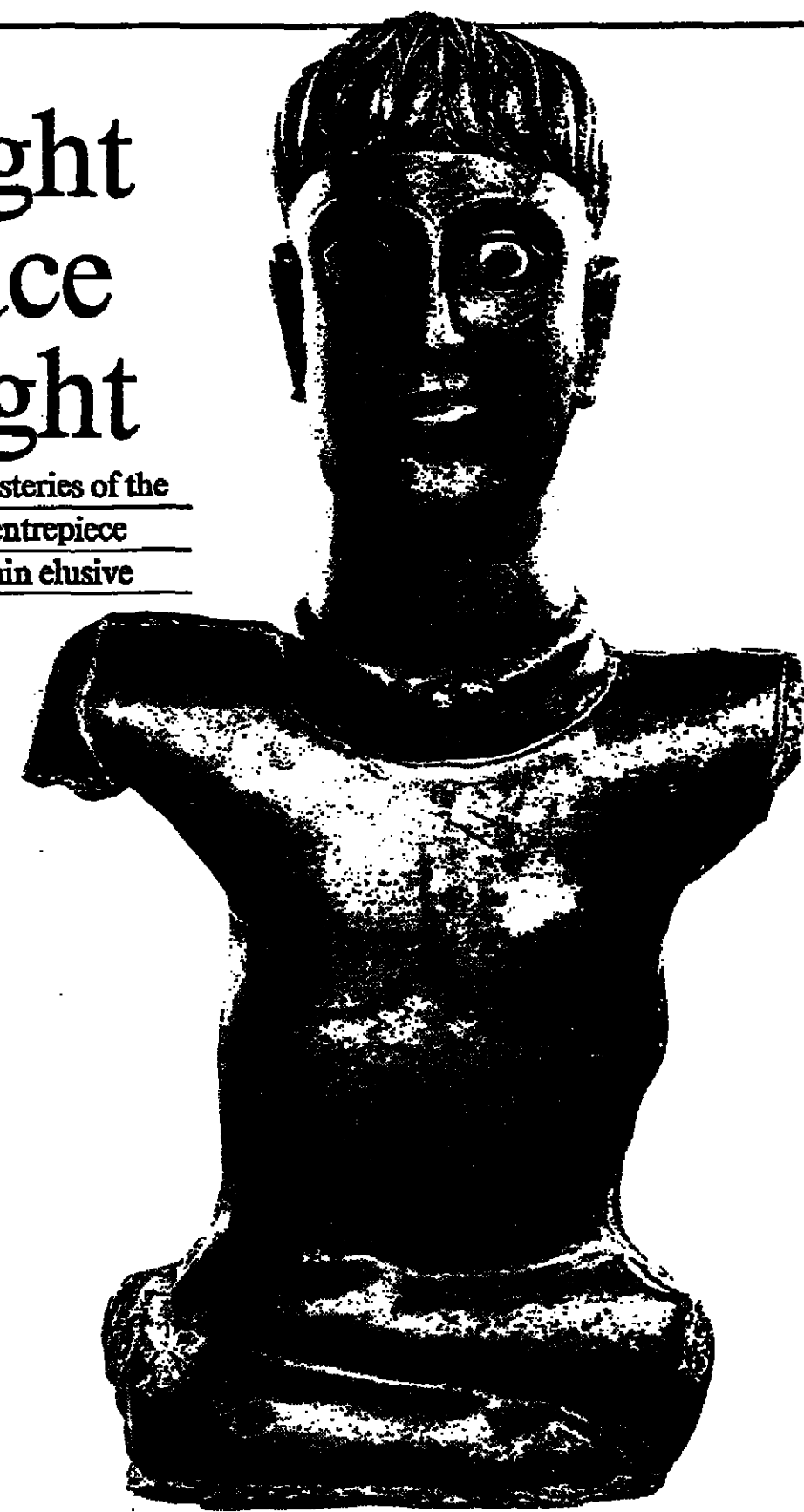
There are still some striking coincidences. In one display case, for example, are several very similar small metal images of pigs which come from places as widespread as Portugal, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy.

This degree of uniformity argues that some consistent culture underlay the otherwise confusingly scattered and variable evidences of the Celtic spirit at work. Apart from the interest in pigs, it is hard to pin down precisely the Celts' contribution to European culture. There is no single country, nationally, which is interested in whether the Celts have a "good press" today, so the artefacts can be left to speak for themselves.

This they do enjoyably and impressively. Gae Aulenti's design for the exhibition is elaborate and fanciful, but it does not give the impression of making something out of nothing.

Many of the metal objects, either utilitarian in base metals or in gold for empire, are beautiful in themselves. But they are also wonderfully displayed here with, on one side, a piece of curved plastic and, on the other, a magnifying lens.

Not much conforms to what the man in the street would regard as "Celtic" — interlaced lines, grotesquely writhing mythical beasts and all that side which contributed to



Enigma: bronze figurine of a god, (1st century BC-1st century AD) found in France

Art Nouveau. What there is of that style is nearly all Irish and very late; several centuries AD, in fact. This was the real Celtic twilight.

Elsewhere the show is a conglomeration of individual objects of variable quality. Most of the coins are richly patterned with largely unreadable symbols. The pots tend to be dull.

The best statuary in the show is the frieze in terracotta,

found at Civita, showing the moustachioed Celtic warriors in headlong flight, dropping their booty as they go.

Though the most important manuscripts such as the Book of Kells have not been allowed to travel, there are some fine illuminations. The Banerjee Shield and the silver Gundestrup Cauldron are present. The delicate model boat in pure gold, at the heart of the sacred wood, is a replica

(the only one in the show), but is thrilling regardless.

If the layout is redolent of show business, it is show business at its best, luring customers in with promises of something rich, unfamiliar and wonderful, and then delivering exactly that.

The Celts: The First Europe, Palazzo Grassi, Campo San Samuele, Venice (041-522 29 975) Daily 9-7, until Dec 8.

## In Venice...

ROMANIAN RELICS: Study Old Masters, labelled (in some cases more in hope than accuracy) "masterpieces" from the National Museum in Bucharest. The show includes four wrecked in the recent revolution; they are to be restored in Venice at Italian expense. Capotaormina: Palazzo Ducale, Piazzetta San Marco (41 522 4951). Daily 9-7, until June 2.

DESIGNS ON JAPAN: Two hundred artefacts from Japan are shown less for themselves than to illustrate the evolution of Japanese design motifs in the Edo period, 1603-1868. The show is worth seeking out, buried in the middle of the Doge's Palace. Arte Glapponese: Palazzo Ducale, Piazzetta San Marco (41 522 4951). Daily 9-4, until April 14.

MILAN REVISITED: Guido Canella has been asked to re-design two fairly hum-drum districts of modern Milan. The show gives a vivid idea of the changes that he has in mind, with models, drawings and projections. Guido Canella, Fondazione Masera, Dorocoro 3900 (41 882 637). Daily 10-1, 3-4, until April 13.

ROMAN VIEWS: Though most of France's most famous engraved views were of Rome, he himself was Venetian. Hence this loan show of the Arthur Ross collection from New York, with 130-odd of the Roman engravings, making it one of the most comprehensive in the world. La Veduta di Roma di Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Museo Correr, Piazza San Marco (41-522 5625). Daily 9-7, until April 7.

## ...or London

BANFF EXPERIENCE: Andrew Carnegie, a 40-year-old British Expressionist, has recently spent two months as a resident artist at the Banff Centre in Canada. The work he did there is mostly religious, dark-toned and powerful. Andrew Carnegie, Alberta House, 1, Mount Street, W1 (071-491 3430). Mon-Fri, 10-5, until April 5.

FORBIDDEN GAME: John Monks' latest series of paintings concerns itself with game, furred or feathered, dead or dying. All in a non-commercial but surely disapproving setting. Powerful stuff, brilliantly drawn. John Monks, Paton Gallery, 2, Langley Court, WC2 (071-579 7854). Tues-Sat, 11-4, until April 6.

CONCERTS

## Weill embodied

Now that it is safe to come out of the closet, admirers of Kurt Weill's Broadway shows are finding their enthusiasm in danger of being hijacked by a cult following. Weill scores such as *Street Scene* and *Lady in the Dark* are showing signs of gaining mainstream acceptance, though for the time being, audiences in the opera houses and concert halls are not predominantly the traditional ones.

The courage Weill displayed in 1936 in making a Broadway musical *Johnny Johnson*, with an anti-war scene, has been rewarded, at least in this country, with almost total neglect. The work has yet to be staged in Europe, and the concert version by Rhonda Keff, given at the Festival Hall by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under her baton, was thus a rare opportunity to hear the score in something approaching its complete form.

A few numbers were omitted and in view of the large auditorium, Keff slightly increased the number of strings. Conductor and players sounded completely at home in the idiom, and Seven Thars was an engaging Johnny, delivering the narrative script prepared by Tony Kushner — which preserves the original's balance between what is seen by the idealism and the naivety of pacifism — with disarming ingenueness. Judith Rees's classical training

made her sound somewhat stiff in the lovely ballad "Come Back to Me", but the rocking smoochy lift of "Farwell, Goodbye" was nicely caught. The theme of *Johnny Johnson* is as relevant as ever and there are a handful of other good numbers.

No less true to our time — as an era that has sanctified self-interest — is Weill's *Seven Deadly Sins*, effectively delivered in a spotlit, semi-staged performance by Ute Lemper. With her natural command of the cabaret style, intelligent use of chest voice to heighten emotions and alluring stage presence, she very nearly lives up to her marketing.

A similar concert the previous evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, with the City of London Sinfonia under Christopher Bell, was much less successful. In Weill's *Mahagonny* suite, the authentic pleasure-craved, whisky-sodden, precapricious flavour was not caught. Nor was the gritty quality of Milhaud's *Le Boeuf sur le toit*.

The latter piece needs more than a touch of Dadaesque anarchy; this performance was too polite. Wayne Marshall brought his talents and pyrotechnic wizardry to Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*, but he was little more convincing than the members of the CIS in realising either a true swing or a lyrical flow.

The highlight of the evening was the performance of *The Persistence of Memory*, a collaborative venture conceived and executed by Peter Wiegold and students of various ages from Hornchurch, Rainham, London and Colchester, working under the supervision of members of the CIS. The result is delightful.

The title refers to a Salvador Dali painting of "soft watches" and the underlying idea of the work is the counterpoising of supple, liquid, Spanish-influenced elements with fixed, hard clock rhythms. The ease with which the young performers set these contrasting elements against each other, in often complex patterns, was not the least of the many fascinating aspects of the enterprise.

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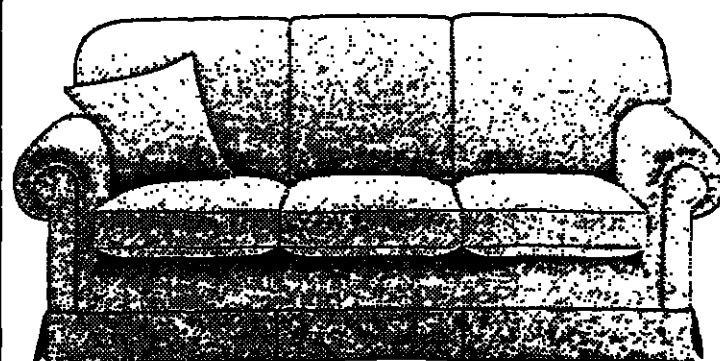
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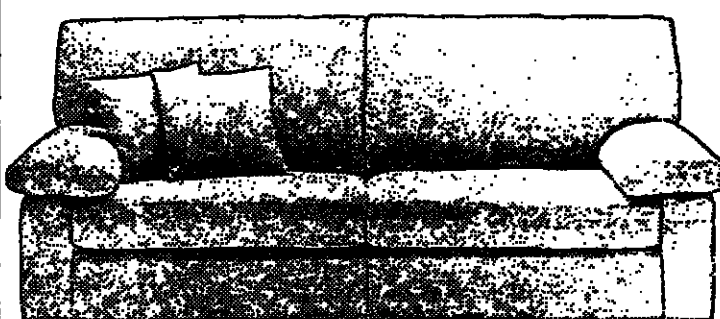
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## BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE



The first half, however, is extremely funny. *A Miss Julie* compressed into 15 minutes slots as *Hedda Gabler* over in 10. Hedda is still cringing at Lovborg's manuscript into stove when Mrs Elvsted scampers down to a garden seat where a seagull is waiting. During *Six Characters* the sequence goes into reverse and characters run madly into each other's plays, snatching at bandages, slippers, and dead green finches, until they resemble a repertory company smitten with collective schizophrenia.

The cast of eight in this co-production by Lumière & Son and Soho Theatre Company act this clever nonsense with comically convincing urgency. Julian Armstrong plays various wild lovers, Mary Tamm the wilder heroines, and, of course, Patricia England, destined to be your critic's special friend. As a surrealist caper the play has a lot to offer: as a deception of identity not much.

**JEREMY KINGSTON**

something of a loss. Peter Coleman-Wright, though vocally sound as Don Giovanni, is decidedly out of tune, leaning simply to the dissonant. His porcello, Arwel Hugh Morgan, reduces the role to the mere stereotype of the silly servant from which it grew, and is at times barely audible. Margaret Marshall, making a long-overdue house debut as a full-hearted, full voiced Elvira, is sadly let down in production, as is Margaret Price's ill-focused and inappropriately worldly-wise Zerlina. John Truener sings his 179th Lamentation more and gives, at last, some sense of ballast to the proceedings.

**HILARY FINCH**

[illegible][illegible]

**strong-line-uper pianist** **Joey Joseph's** modern-jazz quartet, avant-garde fusion-punk group **Joe Zito** and **pianist Jason** **Reeds** with the **fusion** outfit **Barbican** (see above), **pianist** **4pm**.

**MEAGHETH/The Los Angeles** **spreads** **trough-metal** experience with its ear-splitting **thrash** **album** **Reign In Blood**, **Newcastle City Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne** **(091-281 2605)**, **7.30pm**.

**CASANOVA FLAMENCO SOLEA**

**SPANISH DANCE COMPANY:** British debut **and** **first** **time** **in** **the** **city** **of** **delicate** **and** **southern** **Spain**, **performing** **Gypsy Magic**, **a** **dance** **and** **dance** **mixing** **traditional** **Flamenco** **dancing** **and** **gypsy**  **rhythms**. **Gate Theatre, 100** **Canal, London** **EC2** **(071-598 1354)**, **8pm**.

**SPASTHUS SPENCER:** **THE** **ANTHROPOLOGY OF LOVE:** Spencer's **symbolic/erotic** or **leaves** **few** **people** **unimpressed** **and** **is** **likely** **to** **delight** **in** **this** **centenary** **show** **he** **looks** **more** **than** **ever** **like** **the** **greatest** **British** **artist** **this** **century**. **Barbican Centre, London** **EC2** **(071-598 9023)**, **10pm-8.45pm**, **and** **on** **Wednesdays**.

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**6.00 Art of Landscapes**  
**7.00 English Heroes** Shortly the robot explores the world of science (?)  
**8.00 Gargoyles** Cartoon  
**9.00 Angel Winsley Show** The Ninja Turtles are introduced to an audience of pre-teen rats **8.50 Dan Mouse to the Rescue** read by David Jason **9.00 HeistClub** Faine cartoon adventures  
**9.15 Countdown** Masters 9275 **The Aahhaal** (?)  
**9.55 Film: Flight of the Doves** (1977) Whimsical adventure with Ron Moody and a veritable host of masters of disguise trying to stop young runaways Jack Waj and Helen Rave from inheriting a fortune Directed by Ralph Nelson **12.50 The Frog Prince**  
**1.00 Seaside Street**  
**1.00 Film: Sammy Going South** (1983) Picaresque adventures of a 10-year-old boy (Fergus McColland), orphaned in Port Said, hitchhiking to South Africa to find his only living relative Directed by Alan Rickman  
**4.15 Countdown** The grand finale of the words and numbers game  
**5.00 The Footcops Echo: Decisions** The series which looks at religious themes from the Easter story today reflects on the making of decisions With music from Joy Division (1st testet)  
**5.30 Sumo** Japanese wrestling series  
**6.00 Happy Days** Classic American comedy set in Fifties Milwaukee  
**6.30 Tonight** With Jonathan Ross The guest is comedian Frankie Howerd  
**7.00 News summary and weather** followed by **Secrets of the Mangrove** Ben Cripp's award-winning natural history film  
**7.50 First Rescue** Hank Wardington previews the Festival of Country Music which begins tomorrow at Wembley Followed by **Weather**  
**8.00 News**  
**8.30 A Chip Off the Block** of Paradox Controversial film-maker Peter Jarman takes to Rosemary Harnall about his latest film *The Garden* and living with the burden of being HIV positive (?)  
**9.00 Cheers**  
**9.00 CHiCE** The 200th edition of the *Western* bit sitcom is celebrated with a special show in which the writers and cast strung out in a line like the targets in a shooting gallery answer questions in front of a studio audience The host John McLaughlin is little more penetrating than Terry Wogan and tends to settle for asking the actors how they like to be characters they play The answers, though, often funny as the show is set almost as if (perhaps the thought) the whole affair had been scripted A generous selection of clips from nine years of *Cheers* underlines the quality of the programme, its superb writing and casting and the fact that, which has been the excuse to be in the studio with such facilities that the audience can rarely see the pan There is also a reminder that the format has been classic enough to accommodate such guests as John Cleese and Senator Gary Hart

**10.00** **Rosebush**, Wade-cracking comedy stars starring Rosebush (Barf) Whose Line Is It Anyway? Cue Antares! Hosts another improvisation session from New York. His guests are Mark Cohen, Greg Proops, Mike McShane and London regular John Seawoods.

**11.00** **Jonathan Ross Interviews For One Week** Only Pedro Almodovar. Ross interviews Spanish film-maker Almodovar, director of *The Rose Up*, *The Men Down* and Oscar-nominated *Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown*, whose films often feature sex, drug, women and a hilarious sense of humour.

**12.00** **Film: Glitz (1984, b/w).**

**12.00** **Glitz** Rita Hayworth teasing back her hair and provocatively peeling off an elbow-length black glove as the songs "Put the Blame on Mame, Boys" is an indelible image of Forties Hollywood and Glitz is one of the decade's most cherished thrillers. We are in film noir country, with its shadowy landscape of cynicism and

betrays brilliantly, echoed in Rudolph Mates's moody camerawork. In her finest screen role Hayworth plays a torch singer who marries a vicious Buenos Aires casino owner (George Macready) and discovers that his manager (Glenn Ford) is her former lover. She resumes the affair, and finds herself not so much rounding an old flame as playing a role, as she is asked to please contemporary critics, but audiences were more discerning. The director was Charles Vidor, a Hollywood journeyman who in a career of 30 years never made anything remotely as good. So much for the auteur theory

2.00am Sumo See 5.30 Ends at 2.30

11:30am *Sam's Cooking* 12:00pm *Saturday Night Live* 1:30pm *Star Trek: The Next Generation* 2:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 3:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 3:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 4:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 4:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 5:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 5:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 6:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 6:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 7:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 7:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 8:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 8:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 9:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 9:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 10:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 10:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 11:00pm *Sam's Cooking* 11:30pm *Sam's Cooking* 12:00am *Sam's Cooking*

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### THE SPORTS CHANNEL

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● SPORT 28-32

# BUSINESS

Business Editor  
John Bell

FRIDAY MARCH 29 1991

## Barclays chairman wins 21% pay rise

LAST YEAR, Sir John Quinlan, the chairman of Barclays Bank, received a 21 per cent pay increase to £404,067, excluding pension contributions. The highest paid director, unnamed in the bank's annual report and accounts, received £533,921, compared with £470,283 in 1989.

The details contrast with staff who were offered a revised pay increase of 7.5 per cent from this month, with an additional 1.5 per cent from August 1.

Directors' pay increases were awarded despite the government's appeal for wage restraint to help curb inflation and during a year when the banking sector suffered heavily from the recession and implemented substantial cost-cutting measures, making thousands of employees redundant.

Barclays has announced that it is cutting 13,000 jobs over the next five years, including 5,000 this year, from a total workforce of 87,000.

Last year, the bank increased profits by less than 10 per cent to £760 million and charged provisions of £1.2 billion against bad debts. Earnings a share fell from 28.9p to 24.7p and the dividend was increased by just 8 per cent for the year, to 21.2p.

## Scicon losses

SD-Scicon, the computing services company, incurred pre-tax losses of £19.8 million last year after providing for £24.8 million against losses on long-term, fixed-price contracts, compared with profits of £3.6 million in the previous year. Losses per share deepened from 1.2p to 12.4p but the dividend is maintained at 0.75p for the year.

Tempos, page 23

## Laporte rises

Laporte, the specialist chemicals group, achieved its 10th successive year of profits growth last year with pre-tax profits up from £100.3 million to £109.2 million, although earnings a share eased from 48.1p to 44.4p. The final dividend rises from 10.2p to 11.4p a share, making 17.8p (15.7p).

Tempos, page 23

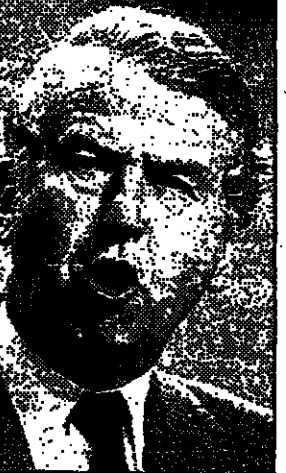
US dollar	1.7385 (-0.0063)
German mark	2.9680 (-0.0002)
Exchange index	92.4 (+0.2)
FT 30 Share	1963.9 (-12.0)
FT-SE 100	2456.5 (-8.1)
New York Dow Jones	2922.52 (+4.95)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	26206.92 (+102.27)

RISER	865p (+10p)
Guinness	407.5p (+9p)
West Group	180p (+10p)
Lambert Horwath	285p (+18p)
News Corp	384p (+24p)
Hepworth	350.5p (+10p)
Jardine Math	484p (+10p)
Broken Hill	432.5p (+8p)
Alumac	287p (+14p)
Channing	546p (+10p)
FAIS	582.5p (+13p)
Harrison Crofield	153.5p (+10p)
CSO	375p (+12p)
Turk	77.5p (+7p)
Standard Chartered	371.5p (+8p)
Grand Mill	802.5p (+10p)
Whitbread A	494p (+10p)
AAH	350p (+21p)
Charter Corp	480p (+11p)
Pollman 18	877.5p (+10p)

Closing Prices...Page 25
London Bank Base 12%
3-month interbank 12% 12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 11% 11 1/2%
US Prime Rate 9%
Federal Funds 8 1/4%
3-month Treasury bill 5.73-5.72%
30-year bonds 85-90 1/2

London	New York
S: \$1.7385	S: \$1.7385
S: DM2.9680	S: DM2.9680
S: Sfr2.5288	S: Sfr2.5288
S: FF10.002	S: FF10.002
S: Yen24.50	S: Yen24.50
S: Index 92.4	S: Index 92.4
ECU 10.691945	ECU 10.691945
ECU 1.445201	ECU 1.445201
London Flats	
AM 850.100	AM 850.100
close 855.35-855.65	close 855.35-855.65
204.50	
New York	
Comex 858.75-857.25	
Brent (Apr)	878.10 bbl (\$18.15)
190 9 February (1985-100)	
Dominic latest trading price	

## Maxwell disposal marks Walker's return to the City



Walker: back in business

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU  
MAXWELL Communication Corporation, the publishing group, has sold the printing interests of its Pergamon Press scientific publishing subsidiary to Elsevier, the Dutch publishing group, for £440 million in cash. In addition, Robert Maxwell will resign as chairman and chief executive of MCC from July 1. Mr Maxwell will be succeeded by Peter Walker, the former Welsh secretary, and as chief executive by Kevin Maxwell, his son. Robert Maxwell said he wanted to devote more time to running Mirror Group Newspapers and the Daily News in New York.

The deal with Elsevier is aimed at reducing MCC's debts, which run at about \$1.5 billion. The move follows a number of large acquisitions in recent years, most notably of Macmillan, the American publisher, and Official Airline Guides. His appointment as chairman brings Peter Walker back to the City after a 20-year absence. Mr Walker's best-known business venture was Slater Walker, the finance company he founded with Jim Slater in 1964 that collapsed in the secondary banking crisis of 1975.

Mr Walker, who was a self-made millionaire by the age of 30, left the company in 1970 to become minister of housing and local government in Edward Heath's government. He later served as environment secretary and trade secretary. After his resignation as Welsh secretary last year, Mr Walker indicated that he wanted to return to the business world.

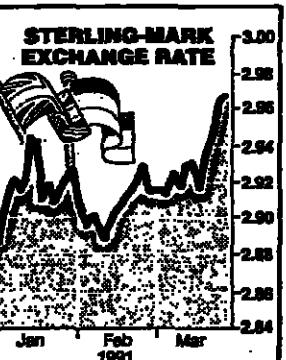
The Pergamon Press sale completes MCC's proposed \$750 million programme of asset disposals that was due to conclude by the end of this month. MCC estimates that the saving on interest in the next financial year will be greater than the expected profits at Pergamon Press.

The disposal of Pergamon Press came after several attempts by Mr Maxwell to obtain a greater presence in the scientific publishing market. Speaking from Jerusalem, where he was launching a Russian magazine for Israel, he said: "I failed to get the academic press at Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Having failed to get it, I then either could have bought Elsevier, which was not up for sale, or Springer Verlag, which was not up for sale either, so I decided to sell the print business." Mr Maxwell added that MCC will retain the electronic database business.

## Pound moves up to second place in ERM

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE pound climbed past the Italian lira to second from the top of the European exchange-rate mechanism after extending its gains against the mark, rising above DM2.9800 at best.



With the financial markets resigned to having to wait until well into next month for a fresh base rate cut, dealers see scope for the pound to renew its rise against the weakened German currency after the long Easter weekend.

An advance closer towards DM3, a level the pound last reached in the days immediately after ERM entry last October, now looks possible, although some currency analysts regard DM2.9800 as a strong resistance point.

The backwash of the dollar's strong climb against the mark has benefited the pound within the ERM, but has pushed it lower on the cross-rate against the dollar. Foreign exchange markets were quiet

later in the day as dealers squared their books before the weekend. The pound closed in London at DM2.9659, marginally below its previous finish. Having been 1.73 cents lower at one stage, sterling regained ground to end at \$1.7365, down more than half a cent.

The pound closed 0.2 of a point higher at 92.4 on its trade-weighted index, still well below the 96.5 it stood at on ERM entry. Market rates eased slightly, with the bench-

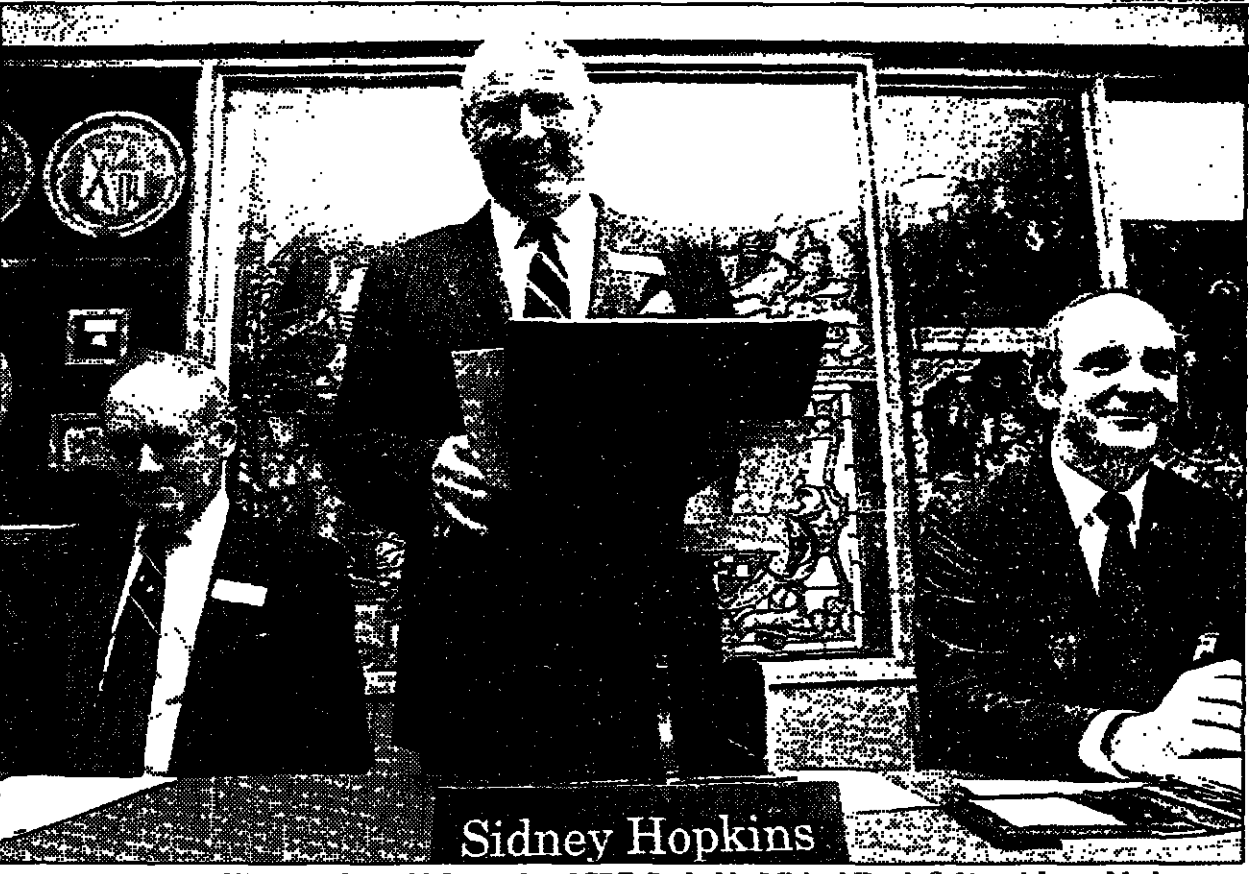
mark three-month rate 1/8 lower at 12 1/2 per cent.

Keith Skeoch, chief economist at James Capel, said the pound's rise reflected the greater credibility the authorities now enjoyed in the markets. He added that Budget signals and remarks this week from Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, had reinforced market conviction about policy.

Country	Percentage deviation from weakest currency
Spain	5.98
GB	1.59
Italy	1.58
Belgium	1.34
Germany	1.04
Netherlands	1.02
Ireland	0.55
Denmark	0.08
France	0.00

Weekly data on notes in circulation showed a 5 per cent rise in the week to March 27 year-on-year, pointing to annual growth in M0, the narrow money supply measure, slowing to 2.5 per cent in March. After jumping 2 pence to DM1.72, the dollar ceased to end less than half a penny up at DM1.7070, as dealers detected tentative signs of the mark starting to bottom out.

Comment, page 23



Trench warfare: Sidney Hopkins, chief executive of GRE, flanked by Michael Harris (left), and James Morley

## Guardian aims to get 'out of the trench'

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

GUARDIAN Royal Exchange is determined to make big further increases in premiums for motor and household insurance after recording one of the worst results in a dismal year for British composite insurance groups.

GRE, which dates back to 1720, last year made its first ever pre-tax loss of £157 million, against re-stated profits of £159 million in 1989. Shareholders' funds shrank by 43 per cent to £942 million. The final dividend was unchanged, leaving a 3.5 per cent increase for the year to 11.9p per share.

Sidney Hopkins, the chief executive, said the results were "deeply disappointing" though they were in line with the industry. "Our focus is now concentrated on being the first one out of the trench."

Worldwide underwriting losses trebled to £461 million. Of this, £250 million was made in Britain against £26 million in 1989 and an underwriting profit of £28 million in 1988. British storm losses reached £40 million after re-insurance recoveries and sub-sidence claims cost £30 million. Investment income dipped slightly to £279 million due to currency movements but was up 5.5 per cent in original currencies.

GRE lost £75 million on its motor insurance business, where the proportion of drivers claiming jumped 10 percentage points to almost a third and average claim costs rose more than a quarter. GRE has charged £69 million to strengthen its claim reserves, mainly because of an unexpected rise in the cost of third party motor claims for liability and personal injury.

Heavy losses were also made from insuring company car fleets, where a £35 million net loss was made on just £81 million of premium income. GRE is now turning away fleet business unless it can secure much higher premiums. A rise in arson was blamed for higher fire losses.

## Sheraton calls in receiver

By MATTHEW BOND

SHERATON Securities, the property group, has called in the receiver seven months after a £50 million refinancing that appeared to give the beleaguered developer a new lease of life.

Sheraton's demise looked likely after it reported a pre-tax loss of £57 million six weeks ago. The losses left the company with negative shareholders' funds of £24 million, putting it in breach of covenants agreed with its panel of bankers at the time of last August's refinancing.

Peter Taylor, managing director, immediately began a new round of talks with the banks, still hopeful of creating a secure financial future for his company. It was not to be. At 5.40pm yesterday, Sheraton's shares were technically suspended at 2p, pending clarification of the company's financial position. Four minutes later, clarification came with a brief announcement that receivers were to be appointed.

## Captain Spalvins runs out of Adsteam

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Spalvins, the managing director of Adsteam Group, yesterday stepped from the bridge of his vessel, which is still afloat but badly holed. Yet it remains unclear whether the abrupt departure of Mr Spalvins and Michael Kent, his financial lieutenant, will be sufficient to ensure the future for the former pride of corporate Australia.

The first-half loss at Adsteam, unveiled yesterday, was one of the biggest in antipodean corporate history - and here Australia leads the world. The group, a huge conglomerate spanning retailing to ice-cream manufacture, and bound together by a web of cross-shareholdings, lost Aus\$1.28 billion (£571 million) in the half to end December.

But there was no news of the refinancing agreement with Adsteam's bankers upon which the group's survival now depends. Adsteam has debts of almost Aus\$9 billion. Its lenders merely said they had given "substantial in-principle support".

Mr Spalvins will not be washed up alone among the flotsam of Australian corporate adversity. That country's current deep recession has exposed an addiction to excessive corporate borrowing during the Eighties that bordered on a death wish.



Spalvins: leaving the helm

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# Sterling's anchor is losing its grip

As everyone knows, the British economy is now firmly anchored against inflation by the mark. But is the anchor beginning to slip? International investors have suddenly become convinced that Germany is heading for stagnation or inflation or both. And to judge by their behaviour in the money markets, the British Treasury and Bank of England may be jumping to the same conclusion, with alarming consequences for interest rates.

If the Chancellor really believed in his own ERM credo — that maintaining sterling's exchange rate against the mark is the necessary and sufficient condition for overcoming inflation — he could surely have given the economy some more interest rate relief this week. At the very least, the Bank would be signalling another base rate cut now that sterling had jumped from the bottom of the ERM to the second position from the top.

Instead, the money market has given up all its earlier hopes of 11 per cent base rates by summer. The three-month interbank rate of 12½ per cent is now

discounting a cut of only half a point, and then not before mid-May. And the hints dropped by both the Chancellor and the Governor in their appearances this week before the Commons Treasury Committee suggested that for once the money market might be right. Official thinking seems to be back in the "if it's not hurting it's not working" mode. Inflation, not recession, seems to be back as public enemy number one and there seems to be precious little consolation in the pound's hitting a five-month high against the mark.

There are two ways of looking at the government's refusal to cut rates further in response to the ERM signal. Most obviously, the Treasury may think the pound's strength, which is a mirror image of the mark's general weakness, is a brief aberration. Conceivably, the Treasury may even know of a G7 plan for concerted action to reverse the fall of the mark after Easter. There may, however, be a

more fundamental and dangerous reason why the government is again passing up an obvious opportunity to ease monetary policy.

When interest rates were cut from 14 to 13½ per cent in February, the pound was languishing at the bottom of the ERM at DM2.90, but the Treasury and Bank both pointed proudly to the fact that sterling's trade-weighted exchange rate had jumped by almost 2 per cent in the previous month. At 94.5 the trade-weighted index was almost exactly at the level at which it settled shortly after ERM entry in October. This argument, which is essentially one about the pound's performance against the dollar, can now be exactly reversed. While sterling has soared to DM2.97, its trade-weighted index, which closed yesterday at

92.4, has fallen to levels not seen since last summer. It is all too easy for the Treasury to conclude, therefore, that the pound is not "really" strong and that another cut in base rates is unjustified.

If the Chancellor wants to engage in virility tests not only against the mark, but also against the dollar, we can probably say goodbye to hopes of economic recovery this summer.

## TSB woes

TSB's shakeup of its errant merchant bank subsidiary, Hill Samuel, just before Budget Day was read as the end of an unhappy affair. It is now clear that the damage wreaked by the merchant bank on its parent will linger a while yet. Last year Hill Samuel made

losses of £40 million after striking £156 million of provisions against its loan book. Now Sir Nicholas Goodison, TSB's chairman, feels it prudent to set aside further substantial sums as Hill Samuel's corporate loan experience proceeds from bad to worse.

He gave no details but the exposure must indeed be grim, for half time profits for the whole group are now expected to be a great deal worse than last year. The latest setback will be a bitter one indeed for the angry shareholders who protested back in 1987 that TSB was paying far over the odds for Hill Samuel. The bid was launched before the world stock market crash in 1987. Many companies in this position withdrew takeover plans but TSB's management took the highly controversial decision to plough ahead.

TSB was over capitalised at the time of its market debut and the City feared that mistakes might

be made in the rush to diversify away from its predominantly retail customer base. So it has proved.

TSB has already parted company with Target, the unit trust and life assurance group, the other early acquisition along with Hill Samuel. Total losses on Target amounted to almost £300 million taking account of the acquisition price and subsequent losses.

These corporate disasters have resulted in TSB showing no gain in shareholder assets for three straight years — a period incidentally when the former core business of retail savings and loans has been in healthy condition. Sir Nicholas, who came aboard long after the damaging acquisitions were made, is now taking harsh steps to put his leaky ship into good order.

So he should, for the post-flotation restriction on shareholdings above 5 per cent expires in September. Unless the sails are set fair by then a cheap bid from European banks such as Dresdner, Indosuez or BNP is a strong possibility.

# Freer forex is golden opportunity in Zimbabwe



Exchange optimism: Algy Cluff of Cluff Resources

many about foreign exchange allocations at CRZ's maiden annual meeting. CRZ, he noted, was responsible for 15 per cent of Zimbabwe's gold output and 5 per cent of foreign exchange receipts.

Cluff, the operator of Freda/Rebecca, which lies north of Harare and is Zimbabwe's largest producing gold mine, remains optimistic that the government will recognize the strangleholds that limited exchange allowances place on the gold mining industry.

Meanwhile, Cluff's corporate ambition to expand is not blunted. The group, the first foreign company of note

to move into Zimbabwe after independence in 1980, is exploring extensively for mineral finds that could widen its range of interests from gold to industrial minerals, vanadium, platinum, and possibly diamonds. Zimbabwe is also searching for oil, in which Cluff has expertise.

However, while the new pioneers in Zimbabwe are still full of exploration enthusiasm, other foreign mining flags, first raised when Zimbabwe was Rhodesia, today fly with less gusto. RTZ has long been associated with the area, as has Lonrho. Delta Gold, of Australia, is conducting feasibility studies on platinum deposits in the Great Dyke. BHP/Utah is also there. But South African mining flags are lifeless, and all mining companies are watching with unease Zimbabwean government moves to make forfeit certain diamond claims of De Beers.

The political and social development roads that Zimbabwe plans to tread are unclear, and concern about the form of socialism that president Robert Mugabe still cherishes make many international mining chairmen uneasy.

The positive aspects are that the Zimbabwe Reserve Bank has a gold price support system guaranteeing a minimum price for gold. There is remittability of a certain percentage of profits and dividends, and profits can still be made out of mining. The government's economic table, *Framework for Economic Reform 1991-1995*, contains a number of measures that would make Zimbabwe an investors' paradise.

However, while new pioneers are willing to invest fresh capital, old pioneers are staying their hand. They are more likely to re-cycle local profits than invest fresh funds. The argument that there are other more attractive territories in southern Africa — Botswana, Namibia, the "new" South Africa, and, for its mineral potential, even Mozambique — are compelling.

Gold is easy to market worldwide through central banks. Zimbabwe's insistence, however, that its minerals be handled by the state-controlled Minerals Marketing Corporation does not readily make international mining groups want to rush to invest risk capital in the land between the Zambezi and the Limpopo.

The western world's prospecting companies, turning Cecil John Rhodes' words on their head, point to Zimbabwe's foreign exchange controls and say that in their liberalisation lies Zimbabwe's salvation.

COLIN CAMPBELL  
Mining Correspondent

# GRE hardly a tempting target

Composite insurance groups are sitting ducks for aggressive and protected continental rivals.

Guardian Royal Exchange is one of the most vulnerable, but would bidders really care to pounce just yet?

Neglecting the Italian venture from which GRE wisely extricated itself for an overall net loss of £68 million, the group swung from pre-tax profits of £160 million in 1989 to its first pre-tax loss of £157 million in 1990, equivalent to 17.2p per share aet.

After a defiant 10 per cent rise in the interim dividend, the final was held, but dividends still cost £103 million, contributing to a fall in net assets from £1.64 billion to £940 million. Assets per share fell 43 per cent to 109p at the year end, though the rise in stock markets has since lifted that to 130p and the relatively small life side could be worth another 40p-50p.

Most things went wrong last year. Storm and subsidence cost £70 million in Britain alone and there was a general deterioration in claims. Profits from Germany fell 70 per cent to £7 million and currencies moved the wrong way. The bright spots were the Irish motor business, where losses were cut from £46

million to £18 million, and profit improvements in Canada and America.

Premium increases are still a struggle, while reinsurance and VAT will add to costs. Management is on its mettle but Christopher Fountain of Morgan Stanley still expects GRE to make another small loss this year. A static 7.4 per cent dividend yield is the main support for the shares at 215p. Bid hopes are there, but may have to wait.

## SD-Scicon

SD-SCICON retains an ability to astound the City. Although the company's trading record last year surprised nobody, the scale of the latest provisions stunned even seasoned Scicon followers.

Exceptional costs of £24.8 million were charged against heavy losses arising from long-term fixed price contracts awarded by the public sector, some dating back to 1987. The company failed to get to grips with the size and cost of the task it was undertaking and is still paying the price.

Further restructuring took

place at a cost of £16.7 million, charged as an extraordinary item, as Systems Designers and Scicon continued to integrate almost three years after their merger.

To fathom the depth of the problems at Scicon these charges should be added to provisions of around £6.5 million charged in the previous year. The market is not yet convinced that the problems are over.

Trading has suffered and operating profits have fallen from £9.2 million to £6.2 million. With losses per share plunging from 1.20p to 12.42p, a maintained dividend of 0.75p for the year seems eccentric but the company insists it is over the worst.

Assuming this is the case, a penny of earnings may be achieved in the current year but the shares still look overpriced, particularly with British Aerospace's 25 per cent stake hanging over the market.

## Laporte

LAPORTE, the specialist chemicals group, can say goodbye to an earnings growth

target of 15 per cent — now ruined after 1990's results — but it can still claim record pre-tax profits for the year ended December.

There can be relief that, despite the harder times, the final, along with the earlier interim dividend, goes up, making 17.8p (15.7p) for the year. Pre-tax profits, at £109.2 million (£100.3 million), were struck without the benefit of any above-the-line property profits (£4 million previously).

Of its six divisions, most are not sensitive to recession, so it will be up to management rather than economic rebounds to see an 11th year of successive profits growth this year. May's rights issue left it with year-end net cash balances of £34 million. But earnings a share are down from 48.1p to 44.4p.

Pre-tax profits of £118 million are likely rather than the £127 million that might otherwise have been expected in 1991 and, at 574p, up 5p, the shares trade on 12.2 times prospective earnings.

If Laporte can make money when times are tough, it should find life easier once conditions brighten. On those grounds, the shares are a hold.

# THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## Getting back to basics

THE fast returning fashion for small, partnership stockbroking firms will be boosted further before the end of next month when yet another band of men, disenchanted with life in bigger, more impersonal firms, strike out on their own. Leigh Collins, Andrew Stewart, Michael Whittaker and Terry Hitchcock, former partners of Simon & Coates, which became part of Chase Securities, will be founding partners of Collins Stewart. They hope to have the business up and running by April 22, provided they receive the necessary regulatory approval in time. Singer & Friedlander, the merchant bank, which has no stockbroking activities of its own, will own 51 per cent of Collins Stewart and has granted it office space within its Bishopsgate building. The four founders are understood to have chipped in a total of about £700,000 to fund the firm, and total staff will be eight by the launch date. Among them will be Stephen Tweedie, aged 43, a former dealing partner at Vivian Gray who was made redundant from Hoare Govett in December, and Willie Poole, a sales trader who is ex-James Capel. "The idea is to get back to fundamentals," says Tweedie. "We will be doing insitu-

tional agency business, although we will also be making markets in preference shares. It's very exciting to be returning to a smaller, more personal firm." He is due to start on Tuesday.

## League shake-up

JAMES Capel, Warburg and BZW will find it hard to hold on to the top three places in the annual Exel analysts' survey, due out this summer. Questionnaires for the 1991 survey are being sent to fund managers in the next few days, and may herald a few unpleasant surprises for the former top players. "We can expect a major shake-up in the league tables," predicts Geoffrey Osmint, who launched the survey while at Continental Illinois in 1974 and has

compiled it since. "It's been a very rough and tough year for the analysts, and quite a big change in the top five is likely." Among the top players, UBS Phillips & Drew is tipped to climb the ladder from its position in fifth place, while others such as Hoare Govett, which has lost several analysts in the past few months, could move in the opposite direction.

## Deadly business

AS if the retail trade had not been through enough of late, it is now being pigeon-holed — in America at least — as the most dangerous place for a woman to work. New statistics show that the leading cause of fatal work-related injuries among American women is murder. Over a six year period, homicides accounted for 42 per cent of the 2,262 fatal injuries striking women at work. According to America's Centre for Disease Control, the comparable figure for men is 12 per cent. Of 960 women killed while working, most worked in retail stores or service industries. And almost two-thirds of them died of gunshot wounds inflicted by robbers.

BRITAIN'S electricity companies have, it seems, mastered the art of releasing bad news in the most subtle way. Southern Electric has announced "a major series of customer service initiatives to reduce the impact of a tariff increase resulting mainly from a level of inflation not anticipated when..." before finally reaching the point four paragraphs later: it is raising charges by 10.9 per cent.

Marathon fever RACE-FEVER is hotting up. The 34,500 entrants in the ADT London Marathon on April 21 include 916 accountants, 791 bankers, 103 company chairmen and presidents, 79 financial analysts, 78 stockbrokers, 31 economists and 16 International Stock Exchange employees. Rocco Forte, super-fit chairman of Trusthouse Forte, has once again entered and is said to be training hard. Last year he had to drop out after straining a muscle. Michael Ashcroft, chairman of ADT, is, as usual, not running, but has challenged Sebastian Coe to join the throng. Even 94 journalists have put their names down. But top of the list among professional groups, for some reason, is the engineering sector — 14,063 mechanical engineers have signed up for the big day.

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SIGN on the back of a car in Exeter: "If you drink, don't drive. Practise safety first."

CAROL LEONARD

# GUARDIAN ROYAL EXCHANGE



# RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

- ★ Premium Income up 5%
- ★ Dividend up 3.5%
- ★ Pre-Tax Loss £157.2m

## Summary of Results for the year ended 31st December 1990

	1990*	1989*
	£m	£m
Premiums —		
short-term business	2038.1	1941.2
long-term business	808.7	783.9
Investment income	278.7	282.8
Underwriting results —		
short-term business	(460.7)	(150.6)
long-term business	24.8	27.3
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(157.2)	159.5
Taxation and minorities	(9.3)	86.7
Profit/(Loss) attributable to shareholders	(147.9)	102.8
Extraordinary item	(51.0)	—
Discontinued unconsolidated subsidiaries	(15.8)	(51.7)
	(214.7)	51.1
Earnings per share	(17.2)p	12.0p
Dividend per share	11.9p	11.5p
Shareholders' funds	£942.4m	£1 642.9m

\*The figures relating to the Italian short-term business operations have been shown under the heading "Discontinued unconsolidated subsidiaries".

The results in this statement for the year 1990 do not constitute full group accounts. The full group accounts, on which the auditors have not yet reported, will be circulated to shareholders on 25th April 1991 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies after approval at the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 22nd May 1991.

The proposed final dividend of 7.5p per share will be paid on 1st July 1991 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 11th April 1991.



GUARDIAN ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON LEAVEN TEL: 01-264 1001







## Portfolio

### PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add these prices to your running total for the week and check this against the weekly dividend figure on this page. If it matches this figure, you have won outright or a share of the total weekly prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Close at 2.30
1	Sirius	Textiles	11.00
2	Rowlinson Secs	Property	11.00
3	Yorkshire Chem	Chemicals, Plastics	11.00
4	Sovereign	Oil/Gas	11.00
5	Johnson Cleaners	Industrial A-D	11.00
6	Alfred Text	Textiles	11.00
7	Wickes	Drapery, Stores	11.00
8	Metals	Industrial L-R	11.00
9	Barnett (R)	Industrial A-D	11.00
10	Loe Refrigeration	Electricals	11.00
11	Amec	Building, Roads	11.00
12	Cummins (W)	Chemicals, Plastics	11.00
13	Prose	Electricals	11.00
14	Spring Ram	Industrial S-Z	11.00
15	Wolfschlaeger Rink	Chemicals, Plastics	11.00
16	Brenner	Industrial A-D	11.00
17	THORN EM	Electricals	11.00
18	Chifford Foods 'A'	Foodstuffs	11.00
19	Alcon	Drapery, Stores	11.00
20	Carroll	Banking, Discount	11.00
21	Hutchins Whampoa	Industrial E-K	11.00
22	BAT	Tobacco	11.00
23	Amec	Electricals	11.00
24	Church	Drapery, Stores	11.00
25	Sherris & Fisher	Building, Roads	11.00
26	Southend Prop	Property	11.00
27	Under Walker	Paper, Print, Adv	11.00
28	Tate & Lyle	Foodstuffs	11.00
29	Laporte	Chemicals, Plastics	11.00
30	BCC Group	Industrial E-K	11.00
31	Reed Int	Newspapers, Pub	11.00
32	Bee	Breweries	11.00
33	Devis (Godfrey)	Industrial A-D	11.00
34	St Ives Co	Paper, Print, Adv	11.00
35	Abbey National	Banking, Discount	11.00
36	Rank Oyl	Industrial L-R	11.00
37	Nat Am Bank	Banking, Discount	11.00
38	P & O Dkt	Transport	11.00
39	WPP	Paper, Print, Adv	11.00
40	Brunner	Paper, Print, Adv	11.00
41	General Motor	Motor, Aircraft	11.00
42	Bespak	Industrial A-D	11.00
43	BPP	Newspapers, Pub	11.00
44	Albert Fisher	Foodstuffs	11.00
© Times Newspapers Ltd. Daily Total			

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

Two readers shared the £6,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Mr John Larkin, of Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, and Mr M Price, of Ibstock, Leicestershire, each receive £3,000.

There will be no Portfolio Platinum game during the Easter holiday. The competition will resume on Tuesday.

Week's price changes, Page 22

### BRITISH FUNDS

Unit Price Change %

#### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

#### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

#### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

#### UNDATED

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

#### INDEX-LINKED

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

#### BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Unit	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Quiet end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began March 11. Dealings ended yesterday. \$Contango day April 2. Settlement day April 8.  
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

No.	Company	Price	Change	%
1	Sirius	11.00	0.00	0.00
2	Rowlinson Secs	11.00	0.00	0.00
3	Yorkshire Chem	11.00	0.00	0.00
4	Sovereign	11.00	0.00	0.00
5	Johnson Cleaners	11.00	0.00	0.00
6	Alfred Text	11.00	0.00	0.00
7	Wickes	11.00	0.00	0.00
8	Metals	11.00	0.00	0.00
9	Barnett (R)	11.00	0.00	0.00
10	Loe Refrigeration	11.00	0.00	0.00
11	Amec	11.00	0.00	0.00
12	Cummins (W)	11.00	0.00	0.00
13	Prose	11.00	0.00	0.00
14	Spring Ram	11.00	0.00	0.00
15	Wolfschlaeger Rink	11.00	0.00	0.00
16	Brenner	11.00	0.00	0.00
17	THORN EM	11.00	0.00	0.00
18	Chifford Foods 'A'	11.00	0.00	0.00
19	Alcon	11.00	0.00	0.00
20	Carroll	11.00	0.00	0.00
21	Hutchins Whampoa	11.00	0.00	0.00
22	BAT	11.00	0.00	0.00
23	Amec	11.00	0.00	0.00
24	Church	11.00	0.00	0.00
25	Sherris & Fisher	11.00	0.00	0.00
26	Southend Prop	11.00	0.00	0.00
27	Under Walker	11.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tate & Lyle	11.00	0.00	0.00
29	Laporte	11.00	0.00	0.00
30	BCC Group	11.00	0.00	0.00
31	Reed Int	11.00	0.00	0.00
32	Bee	11.00	0.00	0.00
33	Devis (Godfrey)	11.00	0.00	0.00
34	St Ives Co	11.00	0.00	0.00
35	Abbey National	11.00	0.00	0.00
36	Rank Oyl	11.00	0.00	0.00
37	Nat Am Bank	11.00	0.00	0.00
38	P & O Dkt	11.00	0.00	0.00
39	WPP	11.00	0.00	0.00
40	Brunner	11.00	0.00	0.00
41	General Motor	11.00	0.00	0.00
42	Bespak	11.00	0.00	0.00
43	BPP	11.00	0.00	0.00
44	Albert Fisher	11.00	0.00	0.00

### BREWERIES

No.	Company	Price	Change	%
1	Sirius	11.00	0.00	0.00
2	Rowlinson Secs	11.00	0.00	0.00
3	Yorkshire Chem	11.00	0.00	0.00
4	Sovereign	11.00	0.00	0.00
5	Johnson Cleaners	11.00	0.00	0.00
6	Alfred Text	11.00	0.00	0.00
7	Wickes	11.00	0.00	0.00
8	Metals	11.00	0.00	0.00
9	Barnett (R)	11.00	0.00	0.00
10	Loe Refrigeration	11.00	0.00	0.00
11	Amec	11.00	0.00	0.00
12	Cummins (W)	11.00	0.00	0.00
13	Prose	11.00	0.00	0.00
14	Spring Ram	11.00	0.00	0.00
15	Wolfschlaeger Rink	11.00	0.00	0.00
16	Brenner	11.00	0.00	0.00
17	THORN EM	11.00	0.00	0.00
18	Chifford Foods 'A'	11.00	0.00	0.00
19	Alcon	11.00	0.00	0.00
20	Carroll	11.00	0.00	0.00
21	Hutchins Whampoa	11.00	0.00	0.00
22	BAT	11.00	0.00	0.00
23	Amec	11.00	0.00	0.00
24	Church	11.00	0.00	0.00
25	Sherris & Fisher	11.00	0.00	0.00
26	Southend Prop	11.00	0.00	0.00
27	Under Walker	11.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tate & Lyle	11.00	0.00	0.00
29	Laporte	11.00	0.00	0.00
30	BCC Group	11.00	0.00	0.00
31	Reed Int	11.00	0.00	0.00
32	Bee	11.00	0.00	0.00
33	Devis (Godfrey)	11.00	0.00	0.00
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38	P & O Dkt	11.00	0.00	0.00
39	WPP	11.00	0.00	0.00
40	Brunner	11.00	0.00	0.00
41	General Motor	11.00	0.00	0.00
42	Bespak	11.00	0.00	0.00
43	BPP	11.00	0.00	0.00
44	Albert Fisher	11.00	0.00	0.00

### BUILDING, ROADS

BUILDING, ROADS				
77	41	85	-3	
271	Albay	263	12.5	5.4 11.8
1	Rowlinson Sec	11		
98	73	20	-32	2.4
262	73	20	-32	2.4
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262	73	20	-32</	











## RUGBY LEAGUE

# Wigan will respect Featherstone's ability to surprise

By KEITH MACKLIN

WIGAN versus St Helens and Widnes against Warrington, two traditional Good Friday fixtures, have been shunted elsewhere because of congested timetables, but today's Stones Bitter championship programme contains some outstanding matches.

Wigan, the holders, have rearranged a fixture at Featherstone and will travel there tonight to play the second of eight games in 18 days after their victory at Warrington on Tuesday.

Featherstone's reputation as giantkillers will be troubling Wigan, especially as they closed the gap on Widnes last weekend from 27-6 to 27-22 and, in the words of at least one Widnes official, "would have won if the match had lasted five minutes longer".

## Clubs expected to back change

By KEITH MACKLIN

NOW it seems that David Oxley's "black day in the history of rugby league" — his reference to the defeat earlier this month of the three divisions scheme — may well prove to have been no more than a heavy squall. Next month, another special general meeting of club representatives will reopen the matter, and this time the required three-fifths majority is expected to be attained after failing by just two votes last time.

This raises the question of which particular scheme will be adopted in time for the League's administration executive to arrange fixtures for the 1991-2 season. Gary Hetherington's brainchild of a 14, 8 and 14 structure received a mixed and, ultimately losing, reception at the initial special general meeting, and is by no means certain to get through this time.

There are those who favour a simpler formula of three di-

## The leaders

Wigan	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan	22	17	0	5	547	284	34
Castleford	22	16	0	6	518	388	32
Hull	22	15	0	7	439	280	30
Widnes	19	14	1	4	428	263	29
Leeds	22	12	1	9	521	394	25
St Helens	22	12	1	9	518	461	25

Meanwhile, the two challengers from east of the Pennines, Castleford and Hull, also face difficult matches. Hull, whose threat has faded in recent weeks, meet their neighbours and rivals, Hull Kingston Rovers, at the Boulevard. Rovers would derive great pleasure in extinguishing Hull's remaining hopes.

Tonight, Castleford, with a run of ten successive wins behind them, travel to Odsal to face a Bradford Northern side that will raise its game to prove that recent results belie its real ability.

Northern have slipped dangerously since they reached the Regal Trophy final and, at one recent stage, hovered around the relegation area. However, they appear to be recovering form and confidence sufficiently for Castleford to need to produce their best form to make it 11 victories in a row and maintain their strong challenge.

Leeds entertain Wakefield Trinity in a two-edged game, with Leeds needing the points to get a high play-off position, and Trinity still not out of the relegation wood. Rochdale Hornets take on Oldham, another side in serious danger of the drop to the second division after the disappointment of their Challenge Cup exit against Wigan last week.

Hornets have had a dreadful season with one win to their credit and some thumping defeats, but this is a game which they always relish. In the second division, Salford have already secured promotion but they will not relax against financially struggling Leigh, whose slump may cost them a home tie in the premiership.

Swinton struggled to pick up vital points and retain second place at Hunslet last week, but they should find life much easier against Trafford Borough at Atricham. Workington Town suffered a minor though not unexpected setback at Halifax last week, but they should have no difficulty in maintaining their play-off challenge at home to their neighbours, Whitehaven, three of whose directors resigned yesterday as evidence of boardroom and financial turmoil.

Fulham are making a powerful bid to reach the play-offs and provide a South London presence in the big time, and they should win at home to Chorley. Ryedale-York entertain Doncaster in yet another match important to the premiership placings.

## Venue of World Bowl no surprise

By RICHARD WETHERELL

MIKE Lynn, the president of the World League of American Football (WLAF), surprised few people when he announced that the inaugural World Bowl would be at Wembley on June 9.

Britain has always been the focal point for expansion into foreign climes and Wembley its adopted home after being the venue for six National Football League pre-season games. London won the WLAF vote against Moscow, Toronto, Helsinki, Paris, Barcelona, Belgrade and Orlando to be host.

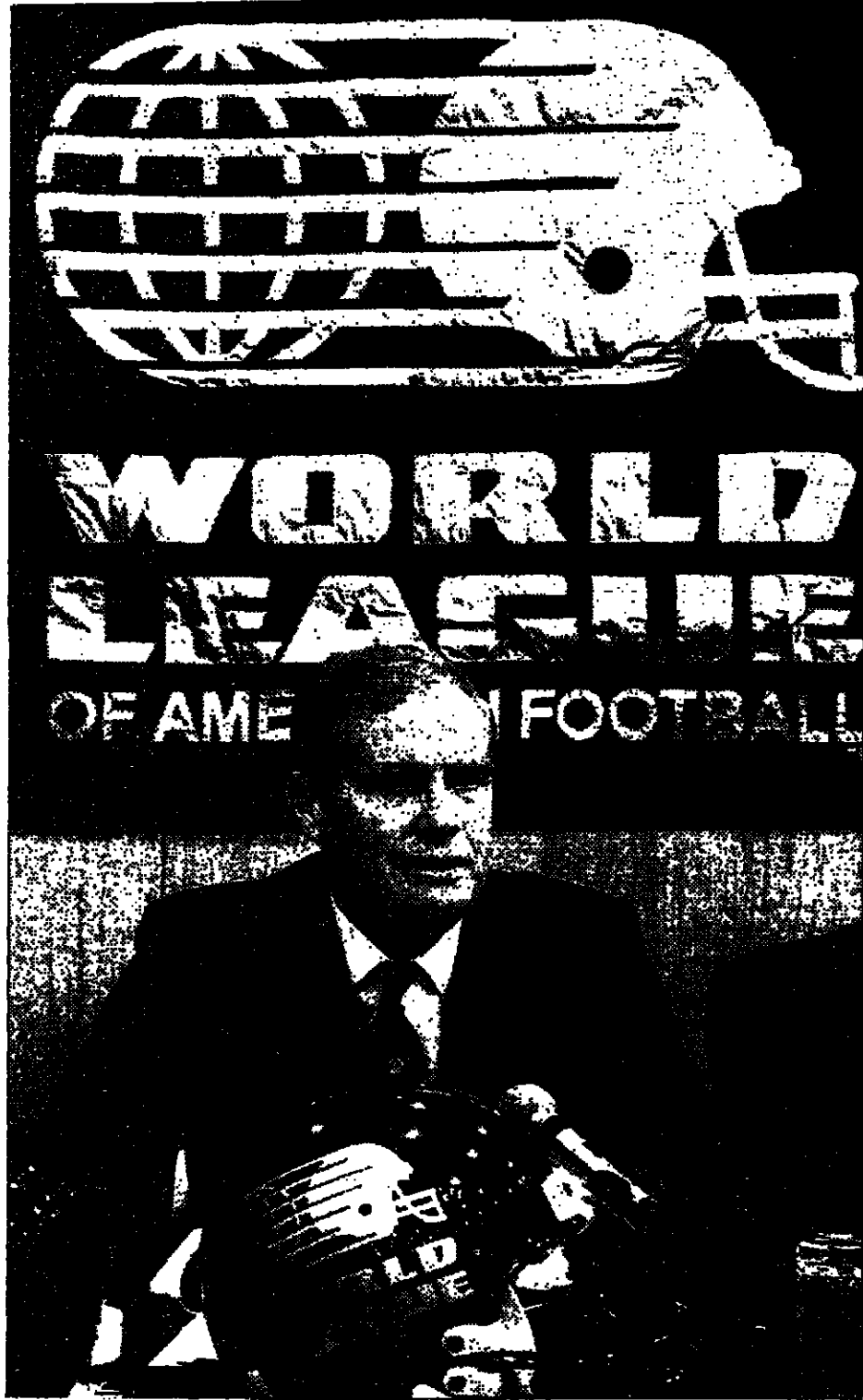
"It's only appropriate that Wembley was the site of the first NFL game in 1963 and is going to be the first site for the historic first World Bowl," Lynn said.

Tickets for the game, which kicks off at 6pm, will be allocated to all the WLAF teams, non-participating sides receiving one per cent, an equal split for those taking part, and the rest on general sale.

For the London Monarchs, preparing for their game against New York New Jersey Knights on Sunday, this announcement was another incentive to be successful. The players and coaches are already excited about playing in front of their "home" crowd and are hoping to make Wembley a place where visitors are apprehensive about visiting.

"Several times throughout the week the words World Bowl does come in conversation with the players and coaches," Billy Hicks, the general manager of the Monarchs, said. "That makes me optimistic we can be there."

Lynn cautioned against over-enthusiasm about the success of the opening weekend of the league but still outlined plans for expansion. He said that will take place when the WLAF is sure there are ten stable franchises in place and not



Presidential address: Lynn declares Wembley the World Bowl's first host yesterday

before. "We don't want to rush into an expansion programme by adding teams if we have a franchise in trouble," he said.

According to Lynn, the WLAF will know by May if all the franchises are stable and if the portents are good

then expansion, which is likely to be in the Pacific basin, could take place next year. Given the logistics, it will be a four-team division with Hawaii as its anchor.

With the WLAF under way, the credibility gap appears to have been bridged and to emphasise that point

Lynn has received two offers for the Frankfurt franchise, at present run by the WLAF, and officials are hopeful that more than 40,000 will attend the Monarchs' first home game.

They want it to be the largest sporting event in Britain this weekend.

## TENNIS

## Davis Cup couple drafted in by Lewis

By a CORRESPONDENT

BILLY Knight and Andrew Jarrett, both former Davis Cup players, were given key positions yesterday as Richard Lewis continued his restructuring of the Lawn Tennis Association's national training department.

Lewis, the new man in charge of British tennis, appointed Knight, a former doubles partner of Tony Pickard, the Davis Cup captain, to take over the management of men's national training. Jarrett will have a similar role among the women.

Knight believes he will be able to breathe some life into the domestic game, after a decade without international success, by bridging the gap between the junior and professional ranks.

British tennis is entering a new age, he said, and within three years would be producing competitors in the world's leading 100 players from the junior ranks.

"I am very pleased to take on the role because it is a big challenge which I relish," Knight, who played in the semi-finals of the French Open, won the German Open championship and reached the last 16 of Wimbledon four times, said.

"I fervently believe that we can crack the top 100 with at least a couple of players in three years, maybe two inside 75. I am determined to close the gap between the junior and professional circuit by sending out players on the professional circuit at 15 and 16 rather than later, which has been the case. Miles Maschen, James Bailey and Mark Schofield are already getting that sort of experience."

Knight's confidence has been increased by a greater number of encouraging international results. Maschen reached the quarter-final of the Orange Bowl, effectively the world junior championship, while Bailey defeated the No. 3 seed at the same event and Andrew Richardson has kept busy by beating European champions.

Pickard said: "Bill's appointment is terrific. He'll bring plenty of professionalism into the programmes and give the boys the best opportunities on their best surfaces. The rest will take care of itself."

## Power of Graf in full flow

SAN ANTONIO — Steffi Graf won a convincing 6-3, 6-1 victory over Monica Javer in the second round of the United States hard-court championships here in Texas yesterday (Barry Wood writes).

The outcome of a surprisingly competitive match was decided not so much by Javer's shortcomings but the overwhelming class of her opponent.

To see Graf's forehand being used so frequently and to such devastating effect was like welcoming back an old friend. Despite the intimidating nature of her opponent, Javer's attitude and effort were beyond reproach. She attacked the ball with great spirit, and really made Graf work for her points.

The separating factor was that, while Graf was able to lift herself to another level, Javer was not. That move came after Graf had taken a 4-3 lead on her seventh break point.

From then on, instead of staying with her, Javer found herself slipping further and further behind. "Her serving was unbelievable," Javer said. "It was just the power, the velocity."

Results, page 31

## CYCLING

## Dighton goes for records with Atkins

GARY Dighton, Britain's best all-round time-trial champion, puts his early-season fitness under test today and again on Sunday as he tries to add to the two records he has set this year (Peter Bryan writes).

Both his holiday events will be in partnership with his Manchester Wheelers colleague, Eddie Atkins. They start with the VC Bedford Hills 35km, which Atkins won last year in company with Ian Cammish, now a professional, in 48min 38sec. On Sunday, they compete at Hinckley, in Oxfordshire, heading a carry of 64 teams. The new combination faces unusual competition from the professional pairing of Steve Jones and Steve Joughin, who are more familiar with road races. The amateur's deep experience of time-trials is likely to keep them on top.

Dighton will be careful not to peak too soon and jeopardise his all-round defence. "That still remains my main target for the year," he said yesterday. He will need to place his best qualifying events he will ride at 50 and 100 miles, and 12 hours.

## HOCKEY

## Havant's tough target Oxford receive a lucky break

By SYDNEY FRISKIN

HAVANT will try to emulate Hounslow's achievement of winning the European Cup Winners' Cup in the four-day event starting today at Terrassa in Spain (Sydney Friskin writes).

Hounslow could have defended the trophy but opted to play in the European Cup at The Hague from May 17 to 20.

Havant face Banco Spirito (Italy), Avoca (Ireland) and Club Egara (Spain) in pool A, and must finish top to qualify for the final. SV Kampong (The Netherlands), Lille (France), Rot-Weiss (Cologne) and Torbex (Scotland) make up pool B.

Havant, who are in line for the league and cup double, have Williams, the centre forward, at his best and Hill is playing extremely well at half back.

HAVANT PARTY: S Rowlands, J Lewis, D Fawcett, D Roberts, R Hill, S Lewis, M Coleman, R Garcia, D Williams, C Cooper, J Goring, S Avery, G Roberts, D Curllin, P Cooper.

The highlight of the four-day Easter Festival at Folkstone will be a match, on Sunday, in memory of Nevill Mirov, the festival manager from 1947, who died in September. The Festival XI, led by Richard Dadds, will face Limburger, from Germany.

With Kirsten Spencer ruled out for the rest of the season after failing to recover from a knee operation, the selectors have called in Jane Smith. Given England's failure to score goals in recent months, the move to bring in a forward for a defender would appear a significant one.

"We're taking our best 16. There's no more to it than that," Slocombe said. "I think we've played some very exciting hockey in our recent matches. What we haven't done is score the goals, and that's a case of having composure and confidence in the circle and a little luck."

"It seems to me England bring the best out of their opposition. Helen Morgan played the game of a lifetime for Wales against us in Duffryn, as did the French

near the line after eluding the goalkeeper.

It was Flatt who conceded the penalty stroke by getting a foot in the way of a shot by UAU from a short corner. But Nicholson, who took it, released a weak push and Nicholson, the goalkeeper, also with a charmed life, made a comfortable save.

Oxford's crucial chance was created by Neal, who hit the ball into the circle from the right, and a timely deflection by Markham sent it into goal to give Oxford the title they last won at Edinburgh in 1983.

From then on, instead of staying with her, Javer found herself slipping further and further behind. "Her serving was unbelievable," Javer said. "It was just the power, the velocity."

OXFORD, who recently won the University match after 11 years, yesterday followed up by securing the British Universities Sports Federation title at Liverpool by defeating the Universities Athletic Union (UAU) first team in the final.

It was a fitting reward for the Oxford captain, Andy Grimes, a tireless worker on and off the field. Oxford seem to have had a charmed life in this tournament, having scraped into the final on penalty strokes.

A snap chance seized by Markham five minutes before the end broke the deadlock, leaving the UAU to ponder the consequences of having wasted a penalty stroke eight minutes earlier. Oxford could make nothing of the five short corners gathered in the first half, attempting to work themselves into favourable positions.

The UAU, after surviving a minor crisis early in the second half, raised their game and held Oxford under increasing pressure. But they too began to miss chances, the easiest being squandered by Bloor, who lost control

of the ball.

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## English universities show unstoppable form

THE strength of English universities football was confirmed at Peffermill, Edinburgh, yesterday when the Universities Athletic Union (UAU) first team beat its underdog 5-0 in the final of the British universities tournament (Mark Herbert writes).

Overall, the quality and competitiveness of the tournament, before the selectors of

the team for the World Student Games, was a bonus. The selectors have a final chance to view likely candidates at the Endsleigh festival in Sheffield in a fortnight before naming the British squad.

Both UAU sides dominated the early stages, finishing top of their groups to qualify for the final, in which Sion Thomas and Rob Mathews, the Lough-

borough pair, scored twice each and Julian Hails, of Surrey, added the fifth.

Oxford and Cambridge qualified for the play-off for third place, but the match did not take place. Instead, the annual University match at Fulham tomorrow will decide the final medal position.

Earlier, UAU 1 won the crucial match of the group

rounds, beating Scotland 2-1. The Scots, after a bright start in which they beat Northern Ireland 2-1, finished out of the medals for the first time in 16 years, following a 2-0 defeat by Cambridge in their final group match.

RESULTS: Final UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Play-offs: Third UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Fourth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Fifth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Sixth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Seventh UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Eighth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Ninth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0. Tenth UAU 1, UAU 1, 5-0.



## YACHTING

## Selectors expect to glean ideas

From BARRY PICKTHALL  
IN LA TRINITE, FRANCE

THE Spi Ouest Easter regatta, which starts off here today, provides the first competitive indicator for this year's Admiral's Cup series at Cowes.

Six crews, including the Royal Air Force team led by John Best, sailing their new Two Tonners, Wings of Oracle, and Andrew Hunt's, One Tonner, Shadana, are here to size up against the top French boats, Corum 40 and Corum 45, which have been pre-selected to compete in the British series.

Sadly, two crews miss this vital test and the lost experience could prove costly when the British selectors decide which one of the six One Tonners will go forward to represent Britain. Zurich, the former Danish One Tonner which finished fourth at last year's world championship, remains at her berth on the Hamble after her owner, Mike Partridge, pleaded with the selectors to be excused this French trial after finding their new mast did not fit.

"They've been playing with their rigging for the past four weeks and they are bound to lose out by not being here," Ian MacDonald, Smith, Britain's chief selector, said. Richard Franklin's crew have made it here, but are forced to watch from the sidelines after their older One Tonner, Relax, was damaged during the delivery trip.

They had a lucky escape. With winds blowing more than 40 knots, the crippled yacht was in danger of being driven onto a lee shore until the local lifeboat towed them out of danger.

The ten-strong Admiral's Cup yachts are the elite in a 400-strong fleet competing in the six-day series.

Among other British yachts expected to share the spotlight is Christopher Hoskin's latest Dubois-designed 54ft. Dumbo Truck, competing in a strong fleet which also includes David Bedford's J34, Jailbird, and Warlord, a new J39 under the command of Philip Tolhurst.

ANZIO, Italy: Laser Europe Cup: Second race: 1. M. Heesbeen (Dun); 2. P. Nodda (Dun); 3. E. Paganas (Dun); 4. K. Lamm (Dun); 5. T. Powell (GB). Other British positions: 13. S. Hudson; 14. S. Borneo (Dun); 15. S. Lashby; Third race: 1. Heesbeen; 2. E. Paganas; 3. T. Powell; 4. S. Hudson; 5. S. Borneo; 6. S. Lashby; 7. S. Hudson; 8. S. Borneo; 9. S. Lashby; 10. S. Hudson; 11. S. Borneo; 12. S. Lashby; 13. S. Hudson; 14. S. Borneo; 15. S. Lashby; 16. S. Hudson; 17. S. Borneo; 18. S. Lashby; 19. S. Hudson; 20. S. Borneo; 21. S. Lashby; 22. S. Hudson; 23. S. Borneo; 24. S. Lashby; 25. S. Hudson; 26. S. Borneo; 27. S. Lashby; 28. S. Hudson; 29. S. Borneo; 30. S. Lashby; 31. S. Hudson; 32. S. Borneo; 33. S. Lashby; 34. S. Hudson; 35. S. Borneo; 36. S. Lashby; 37. S. Hudson; 38. S. Borneo; 39. S. Lashby; 40. S. Hudson; 41. S. Borneo; 42. S. Lashby; 43. S. Hudson; 44. S. Borneo; 45. S. Lashby; 46. S. Hudson; 47. S. Borneo; 48. S. Lashby; 49. S. Hudson; 50. S. Borneo; 51. S. Lashby; 52. S. 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# THE TIMES

## SPORT

### Olympic fantasies grip South Africans



Craven: rebel tours advocate

From GAVIN BELL  
IN JOHANNESBURG

IT IS perhaps fanciful to imagine black South African runners dominating the marathon at the Olympic Games in Barcelona next year, but such are the hopes raised by the International Olympic Committee's acknowledgement of the gradual abolition of apartheid.

The prospect of returning to international competition evokes the kind of enthusiasm in sports-mad South Africa one might expect from Merseysiders

to the news that Liverpool were to play in Europe again.

"All very exciting, wonderful news," was how Danie Malan, chairman of the South African Track and Field Association, reacted to the IOC delegation's approval of a multi-racial South African Olympic Committee. Malan said a mission from the International Amateur Athletics Federation was due to arrive in Johannesburg next month, and he had high hopes of South Africa competing in the world athletics championships in Tokyo in August.

Johan du Plessis, general secretary of the interim Olympic committee, said: "It's tremendous. We have come a long way in a short space of time, considering we were formed less than three weeks ago. Now we have been recognised by the IOC, and I believe it will not take us long to meet their conditions." A paradox of the demise of apartheid is that many of its most vociferous supporters are also rabid rugby fans excited at the prospect of their beloved Springboks taking on the New Zealand All Blacks. For white South Africans,

sport is an almost mystical experience. Kader Asmal, an official of the African National Congress, says: "Taking part in a cricket Test or an international rugby match is much more important to them than, say, the restoration of diplomatic relations with other countries." If South Africans are allowed to compete in Barcelona, their coaches expect them to perform well in long-distance running, which is dominated here by black athletes, boxing and equestrian events.

A nagging concern is that

impatient rugby and cricket administrators may be tempted to infringe the moratorium on international sporting contacts, which remains in place for the time being. Danie Craven, the pugnacious rugby chief, has said repeatedly he would be bound only by the International Rugby Board, and would go ahead with "rebel" tours if it approved.

As the most popular team sport among blacks, football could be the first to return to the international arena, perhaps in time for the 1994 World Cup in the United States. Zane Moosa, a

midfield star with the Mamelodi Sundowns club, is cautiously optimistic.

"We don't talk about it much, but it would be an honour for us, and it would be great for our fans to see us play internationally. It's better to wait and not expect anything, but obviously we all want to play at the highest level," sentiments which one assumes Nelson Mandela, once an accomplished boxer, would readily understand.

George's achievement, page 30

### Taylor indicates that old guard will be replaced

By STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

GRAHAM Taylor indicated yesterday that he is to accelerate the process of evolution in the England side. The first casualty could be the 34-year-old captain, Bryan Robson, whose international career may have reached a natural conclusion at Wembley on Wednesday night.

The 1-1 draw against the Republic of Ireland has persuaded Taylor to discard his reluctance to tamper with a formula which had reached the semi-finals of the World Cup. Apart from Butcher and Shilton, who retired voluntarily, the rest of the squad he inherited from Bobby Robson last summer has since been retained.

The party he will take to Izmir for the next European Championship qualifying tie against Turkey on May 1 is unlikely to include all the old guard. After five games in charge, he has seen enough to convince him that changes should now be made.

"I had suspicions that something had to happen," he said euphemistically. "But I had to have the evidence of my own eyes. Yesterday confirmed those suspicions but you've got to decide when is the right time to introduce new players. You don't know for sure until you've seen them in action."

Seaman served as an example. Assured and convincing throughout the season at Arsenal, he was preferred to Woods because "he is a first-class goalkeeper playing out of his skin". Yet, in his first appearance in a genuinely

competitive international, he was nervous and hesitant.

Sharpe, the 19-year-old introduced as a substitute for the second half, was not and he is sure to be one of the prime candidates considered for promotion against the Turks. The future of his captain at Manchester United, though, seems to be even more limited than when Taylor took over.

The new England manager then stated that he could not foresee Robson again filling a midfield role for his country. He could not have predicted that the likes of Gascoigne, Platt, McMahon, Webb, Steven and Hodge would all be unavailable for one or both of the internationals against Cameroon and the Irish.

Taylor said: "I wouldn't like to give the impression that it is a team of has-beens. It was a team which didn't perform." He likened England to the boxer who juts out his chin and invites the opponent to throw punches in the arrogant belief that the blows cannot be potent enough to floor him. "We were nearly knocked out and thankful that we weren't," he said.

The defence, persistently retreating too far towards its own goal, was "asking for trouble". The Irish were also able to sustain their assaults, especially before the interval, because they seized on almost all of the clearances which were inevitably hurried and misdirected. Midfield was their domain.

"Townsend and McGrath won the battle there against Robson and Platt," Taylor

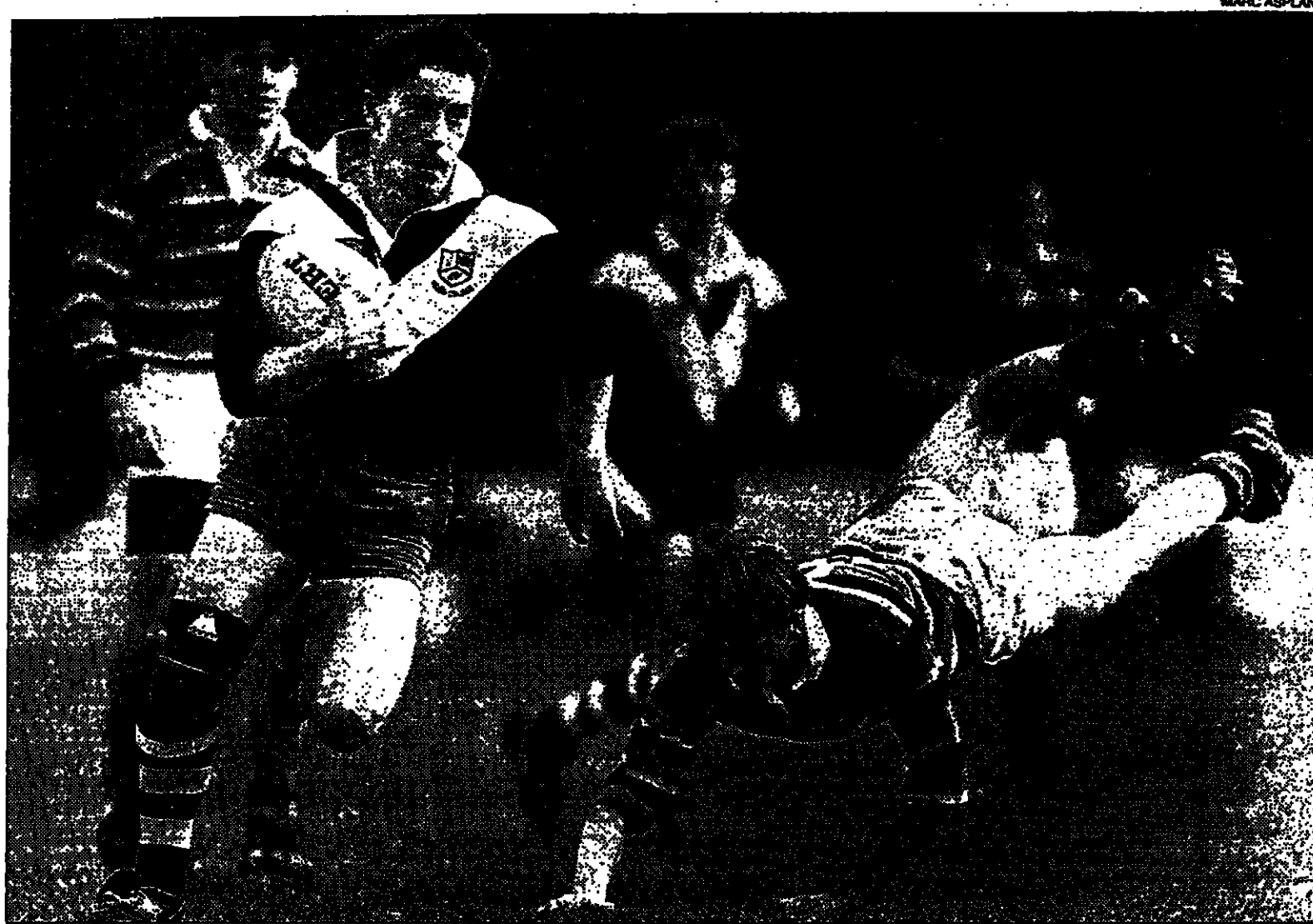
said. "I thought McGrath was magnificent. It would have needed a special player to stay with him." The comment was particularly significant and a sad condemnation of the diminishing powers of the England captain.

His right to be considered "special" was once beyond dispute. On Wednesday, he was overshadowed by a former colleague at Manchester United who, at the age of 31, can scarcely train between matches because of his damaged knees. Regrettably, it seems likely that Robson will not achieve his cherished ambition of collecting 100 caps.

If it was his swansong, his international career will have completed a neat circle. Robson made the first of his 89 appearances 11 years ago in a European Championship qualifying tie against the Republic of Ireland at Wembley.

There were 68 arrests in and around Wembley on Wednesday, all for public order offences. The worst incident occurred at Kilburn, north-west London, several hours before kick-off, when about 200 youths launched an organised attack on a public house where Irish supporters were drinking. A spokesman for Scotland Yard said that the majority of the 78,000-strong crowd was well behaved.

England's B squad will meet Iceland's full international side at Watford on April 27 and play Switzerland B at a home venue on May 20.



Fly past: A student of North College breaks free in their 38-0 victory over Hymers at the Roslyn Park Schools rugby event. Report, page 29

### Vanquished Australia can learn from victors

From JOHN WOODCOCK IN GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

HARD as their tailenders fought there was no escape for Australia in the second Test match here yesterday. They lost it in mid-afternoon by ten wickets, only their second defeat in 22 Tests, the other having been against New Zealand in Wellington a year ago.

Although Healy batted all through the morning and Hughes stayed with him for 100 minutes, thus saving an innings defeat, Australia's hopes were finally dashed when, of all things, Healy allowed himself to be thrown out, going for a second run to Haynes at deep square leg.

The extent of the West Indian victory and the conviction with which, eventually, they played must have come as a nasty shock to the Australians. Having successfully contained West Indies in the one-day internationals, Australia were lost when it came now to bowling them out.

There were times when West Indies looked scarcely less formidable than in the early and middle Eighties, and when one began to wonder how Australia are ever going to get back into the series. During their three Test matches in Pakistan towards the end of last year the West Indians learned how best to

use their almost exclusively fast attack on pitches with very little bounce in them. It is by the simple discipline of bowling straight and pitching the ball up, but not too far up.

Anyone coming into the Bourda ground on Wednesday afternoon, and seeing that Australia were 50 for 2, would have been amazed to find Marshall bowling without a slip or a gully. He had only three men behind the wicket — two of them at third man, one square and one fine, and the other at long leg. His only close fielders were a forward short leg and a silly mid-off, there to pick up anything the batsmen might offer as they pushed defensively forward.

In Barbados in three weeks time, on a more resilient pitch, he will be just as likely to have four slips and two gullies.

Australia, for their part, must try, as Allan Border says, to learn from the way West Indies bowl. They have played no better here than England did in Australia recently. Although West Indies went on to the defensive as soon as they had lost the toss last Friday morning, Australia made little effort to take the initiative themselves. And when at the start of West Indies' innings Richardson launched his

blistering and brilliant attack, accompanied by Haynes, Australia were caught quite unawares.

Second Innings  
G R Marsh b Walsh 29  
M A Taylor b W. Anderson 15  
D C Boon c Dugan b Marshall 2  
D R Border c Dugan b Marshall 34  
D M Jones run out 3  
M E Waugh c Richardson b Ambrose 51  
G R J. Matthews c Dugan b Marshall 15  
D L Healy run out 47  
C J McDermott c Dugan b Patterson 4  
M G Hughes c Patterson b Walsh 21  
M R Whitney not out 0  
Extras (b 17, lb 8, w 2, nb 28) 28  
Total 248

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-43, 3-57, 4-73, 5-130, 6-161, 7-172, 8-187, 9-241.  
BOWLING: Ambrose 24-5-45-2 (w, 3nb); Patterson 14-5-45-1 (7nb, 3w); Walsh 22-4-55-2 (2nb); Marshall 15-2-31-3 (1w, 3nb); Healy 16-5-35-0 (1w, 3nb); Richardson 12-2-11-0 (1w, 3nb); D L Healy 11-1-11-0 (1w, 3nb); D R Border 3 for 88.

Second Innings  
C J McDermott not out 6  
D L Healy not out 28  
Extras (b 2, lb 1) 3  
Total (no wkt) 31  
BOWLING: McDermott 4-10-0; Hughes 3-5-19-0.  
Umpires: G. Cumberland and C. Duncan.

#### Match-making

Brisbane (AP) — Mike Hunter, of the United States, will meet Carlos de Leon, of Puerto Rico, in a World Boxing Council cruiserweight elimination contest on Australia's Gold Coast on April 14. The winner is scheduled to face Massimiliano Duran, of Italy, who must defeat his WBC cruiserweight title before June.

### Hick joining the England queue

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

GRAEME Hick's apparently inevitable elevation to the England team will move a significant step nearer next month when he plays in the traditional overture to the new season at Lord's, for MCC against the champion county, Middlesex, in the four-day game beginning on April 16.

The team is ostensibly chosen by the chairman of MCC's cricket committee, who ironically is Peter May, formerly chairman of England's selectors. In reality, however, it is put together in consultation with the England team manager, Micky Stewart, and it was at his request that no members of the winter tour party to Australia have been included.

Nine of the MCC team started the tour of Sri Lanka with England A earlier this year and another member of

that side, Mark Ramprakash, will be playing for Middlesex.

Ramprakash made a big impression in Sri Lanka and, at 21, may be Hick's closest rival for a place in the England middle-order this summer.

The MCC XI is completed by Mark Ilett, aged 20, rapid promotion for someone who has played only 16 first-class games for Essex but an indication both of Ilett's potential and the crying need for a left-arm fast bowler in the England set-up.

Most interest, however, is sure to focus on Hick who, despite renewed attempts to question his eligibility, qualifies on Monday.

TEAM: H. Marshall (Gloucestershire, captain), D J. Richardson (Gloucestershire), G A. Hirst (Gloucestershire), M. Ramprakash (Gloucestershire), P. May (Gloucestershire), P. J. May (Gloucestershire), R. A. Pick (Nottinghamshire), M. C. Bell (Essex).

### Chip off the old block

LIAM Botham, the strapping son of Ian, has won his first England honours at the age of 14 (Alan Lee writes). Botham has been included in a selection of the country's top under-14s attending a coaching session at Lilleshall this weekend.

Botham junior, an all-rounder in the mould of his

father, has already represented Yorkshire schools and was recommended for the national side by John Abrahams, northern coach of the National Cricket Association. This coaching weekend is one under the Bull development of excellence scheme run by the Test and County Cricket Board.

### Watson is back in the groove at last

From MITCHELL PLATT  
GOLF CORRESPONDENT  
PONTEVEDRA, FLORIDA

TOM Watson, who has not won in the United States since 1987, he moved into contention for The Players' Championship with a first round of 68 on the Tournament Players' course here yesterday.

Watson, five times Open champion, has not ruled out the possibility of winning another major championship and the Masters is very much on his mind. Even so, he knows that for the moment it is imperative that he continues the steady progress which began with a swing change in Hawaii two months ago.

"I've gone back to doing something that basically I had

worked away from," he said. "In short, I'm opening the gate again when I take the club back, fanning the blade, and closing it as I take it through. I remember in 1976 I made a swing change which turned on the light as far as my ability to hit the ball was concerned. I think I may have turned the light on again."

Watson, too, has turned to Dave Mungro as caddy. Mungro has won three major championships. He was with Severiano Ballesteros at the 1979 Open and with Sandy Lyle for his Open win in 1985 and his Masters triumph in 1988. "I like David and he will be with me at the Masters," Watson said. "He does his job well and he has a good sense of humour."

Watson's own sense of

humour has been severely examined in recent years. His commitment to the game was questioned and his silky putting touch deserted him. It was the putter which caused him most concern.

He refused, however, to use the long-handled putter as a crutch. "I personally think it is not a stroke of golf and that it should be banned," Watson said. "It's not a stroke of golf because you can let it swing by its own momentum through the impact area. I don't think that's fair. I don't think it's right. But I don't think we're going to do a thing about it."

Watson, however, has changed his putting method. "I felt very comfortable on the greens today and that's the first time I have been able to say that since I don't know when," he said. He felt all the

more comfortable when he holed from 25 feet at his last hole for the fifth birdie of a round in which he missed only two greens.

Ballesteros, who has been working with Phil Ritson, the South African teacher, is, like Watson, seeking to resurrect his game. He finished with a 72, which was about the best that he could hope for since he is lacking in confidence on the tee. The problem for the Spaniard is that he has no idea which way the ball is going. That was patently clear at the 14th when he drove left into the water. He even had trouble deciding where the ball had crossed the hazard.

The Spaniard single-putted six of his first nine holes, but failed to take advantage of a

glorious morning when Bob Tway, the former US PGA Champion, set the target with a 65 before Nick Faldo, Ian Woosnam and Sandy Lyle stepped on the course. Bernhard Langer had a 70, as did Mark McNulty, and Woosnam, despite taking five at the 1st, was quickly on the move with an eagle at the second.

EARLY LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES (US unless stated): 65: B Tway, 66: R Faldo, 67: M Lyle, 68: S Lyle, 69: S Lyle, 70: S Lyle, 71: S Lyle, 72: S Lyle, 73: S Lyle, 74: S Lyle, 75: S Lyle, 76: S Lyle, 77: S Lyle, 78: S Lyle, 79: S Lyle, 80: S Lyle, 81: S Lyle, 82: S Lyle, 83: S Lyle, 84: S Lyle, 85: S Lyle, 86: S Lyle, 87: S Lyle, 88: S Lyle, 89: S Lyle, 90: S Lyle, 91: S Lyle, 92: S Lyle, 93: S Lyle, 94: S Lyle, 95: S Lyle, 96: S Lyle, 97: S Lyle, 98: S Lyle, 99: S Lyle, 100: S Lyle.